REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,260.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1872.	Leave Colombo	May 1872.
,, Carwar	20	,, Galle	26
,, Mangalore	20	,, Negapatam	27
,, Cannanore*	21	,, Pondicherry	31
,, Tellicherry*	22	,, Madras	June 1
,, Calicut*	23	,, Cocanada	3
,, Beypore*	23	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Narsapur	24	,, Bimlipatam	8
,, Cochin*	24	,, Gopalpore	9
,, Alleppy*	25	,, False Point	8
,, Colombo	27	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

During the South - West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppy. The Steamers however will call at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narsapur six miles North of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back wafer to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMEERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th May 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	May 24	Leave BUSSORAH	June 12
Arrive Kurrachee	27	Arrive Fao	12
,, Guadur	29	,, Bushire	15
,, Muscat	31	,, Linga	17
,, Bunder Abbas	June 2	,, Bunder Abbas	18
,, Linga	4	,, Muscat	20
,, Bushire	6	,, Guadur	22
,, Fao	8	Leave Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

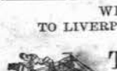
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
MAY 20.



THE Fine New S.S. WALLAMO, Captain Owen, will be despatched as above. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

Fares.

To LIVERPOOL (excluding Liquors)...Rs. 500, 1st Class.
Do. ..... ,, 30, 2nd ,,
TO SUEZ ..... ,, 300, 1st ,,

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fokrousky, will be despatched from Bombay on the 16th instant.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Pass-ge apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious Saloon Aft, 70 feet on the Upper Deck, with an exchange Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers, she is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class ..... Rs. 500
Second Class ..... ,, 300

Early application for Cargo should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

WALAMO ..... About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 25th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	36	22	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship MARS, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately on the vessel's arrival. Goods not then come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignee.

Captain Hosking will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Homan, Ship Mars.
Bombay, 4th May 1872.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,969 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

AUCTION SALE of the remainder of the Stock of Messrs. J. Hudson, Watson & Co., consisting of Oilmanstores and Provisions, Elkington's best Electro-platedware, English-made Furniture, and a variety of Fancy Articles, Beer, and Porter, Claret, &c., &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received further instructions from Messrs. J. Hudson, Watson and Co. to dispose of by Public Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, and if necessary on the following day at the ground floor of the Esplanade Hotel the rest of their Stock-in-trade consisting of

OILMANSTORES,

Meat prepared in various forms, Soups, Vegetables and Fish, Sauces, Pickles, Fruits in Syrup and Brandy, preserved Fruits, Comfits and Lozenges, Norfolk Pippins, Tobacco, Patent Starch, &c.

PLATEDWARES.

Mufflneers in boxes, Salt Cellars of various patterns, Breakfast Cruets with egg cups and under dishes, Toast Racks, Egg Boilers, Knife Rests, Mugs, richly chased Tea Pots, Milk Jugs, Mustard and Salt Cups, Side Dishes, Soup and Sauce Tureens, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Bread Baskets, Sauce Boats, Ice Serve s, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Dessert Stands, Nut Crackers, Fish Knives and Forks, Table Spoons and Forks, Wine Cork Stoppers, Epergne, Flower Stands, Arlington double Cups, Britania metal double Cups, Bottle-holders, &c., &c.

FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

Inkstands of various patterns, Pencils, Paper Cutters, Beziques for two and four Lady's Companions, Travel ing Writing Desks, Lady's Dressing Cases for 1/2, Gold, Silver and Ivory Pocket Pencils, and Toothpicks, Boxes for Letters Patent Gazogenes and Powders double-barrel-d breech-loading Guns, Cartridge Cases, Gun Waddings, Fancy Flower Vases, Bhanny Sales with weights, Silicated Carbon and Charcoal Syphon Filters, English Tin Bathing Tubs of assorted sizes and shapes, Gas Lamps, &c., &c.

ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE.

Pier Tables, Teapoys, American Chairs with square and round backs, large and small size Folding Chairs, Shelves, Harmoniums &c., &c.

ALE AND WINES.

Basses and other Beers and Porters in quarts, pints, and half-pints in cases. Hogsheads of Porter and Clarets, all in prime condition, Ullazed Beer and Porter, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, from Monday, the 20th instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1872.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA
in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Offices and Bank Seals, Seals for Dating, Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Square Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Battens, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different gauges and ridge cappings.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weigh's.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and will be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanatoria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil-Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY:

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

FOR CLEANING PLATE
USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been fully appreciated by and by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Railway Contractors, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at all Railway Stations a method of extending their business in no small degree.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Presented at the Eighteenth Ordinary General Meeting, 17th April, 1872.

The Directors have to present to the Shareholders the General Balance Sheet of the Bank for the year ended 31st December last, exhibiting a Net Profit of £30,247 2s. 2d.

The deficiency which stood in the Accounts at the close of 1870, viz., £59,022 9s. 11d., has therefore been reduced to £28,775 7s. 9d., which sum remains to be met by future profits, and precludes the Directors from recommending the payment of a Dividend.

The unforeseen disturbance of the Money Markets and Exchanges last autumn, which arose out of the financial arrangements of the French and German Governments, affected unfavourably the Bank's earnings during the second half of the year.

After careful examination, the Directors can with confidence state that the Assets of the Bank are thoroughly sound, and they are enabled to add that the information furnished by the different Agencies up to recent dates, shows that the business is now steadily progressing and has been of a very satisfactory character from the commencement of the present year.

Since the last General Meeting, the Directors have had to deplore the death of their colleague, Mr. James Fraser, who had given unremitting attention to the Bank's interests during a long series of years.

Mr. Frederick William Heilgers, of Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers & Co., of London and Calcutta, and Mr. William Paterson, of Messrs. W. W. Ker & Co. of London, and of Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co. of Singapore, have consented to join the Board. Their election must, however, be deferred until the time required by the Deed of Settlement for perfecting their qualification shall have elapsed. The Directors congratulate the Shareholders on this accession to the Board of gentlemen who, from their extensive connections and long practical knowledge of Eastern business, will be able to render valuable service to the Bank.

The provisional election of Mr. Ludwig Wiese, already approved of by the Shareholders, now requires formal confirmation.

Mr. Thomas Lancaster and Mr. Joseph Robert Morrison retire by rotation, and being eligible, present themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Mr. Jonathan Thorp, and Mr. Owen Lewis, again offer their services.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

Dr.	£.	s.	d.
To Capital paid up in full	800,000	0	0
,, Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Notes in Circulation	1,003,304	2	4
,, Bills Payable and other Sums due by the Bank	2,693,985	15	10
	£4,497,289	18	2

Cr.	£.	s.	d.
By Cash and Bullion at the Head Office and Agencies	817,438	0	8
,, Government Securities	494,185	7	5
,, Other Securities, including Bills Receivable and Loans	3,049,748	11	5
,, Bank Premises and Furniture, at the Head Office and Agencies	107,142	10	11
,, Profit and Loss Account, viz.:—			
Amount brought from last Account	59,022	9	11
Less Profits for the year ending this day	30,247	2	2
	28,775	7	9
	£4,497,289	18	2

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

Dr. 1870.	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31. To balance brought from last Account	59,022	9	11
	£59,022	9	11

Cr. 1871.	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31. By Profit for the Year ending this day, after paying all Current Charges, Income Tax, &c.	30,247	2	2
By Balance carried to Profit and Loss New Account	28,775	7	9
	£59,022	9	11

Examined and found correct,—
JONATHAN THORP,
OWEN LEWIS, } Auditors.
London, 2nd April, 1872.

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS HELD AT THE LONDON TAVERN, WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF APRIL 1872.

ANDREW CASSELS, Esq., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting, and the Directors' Report, with the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account closed to the 31st December last having been read, the following resolutions were successively put :—

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by John Jones, Esq.

1st. That the Report, now presented together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by William Macnaughtan, Esq.

2nd. That the Election of Mr. Ludwig Wiese as a Director of the Bank be now confirmed.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by William Macnaughtan, Esq.

3rd. That Mr. Thomas Lancaster, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by William Macnaughtan, Esq.

4th. That Mr. Joseph Robert Morrison, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

The following amendment was proposed by Thomas Huggins, Esq., and seconded by Hugh Oxenham, Esq.:

That the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Morrison be not filled up by this Meeting.

The amendment, however, on being put to the vote, was not carried. The original proposal was also not carried, the number voting in its favour having been insufficient to give the requisite majority of three-fifths.

A ballot was thereupon demanded on behalf of Mr. Morrison, and was fixed for Thursday, the 25th April, inst.

Moved by Hugh Oxenham, Esq., and seconded by John Coles, Esq.

5th. That Mr. Jonathan Thorp be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by Hugh Oxenham, Esq., and seconded by John Coles, Esq.

6th. That Mr. Owen Lewis be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by Hugh Oxenham, Esq., and seconded by James Caird, Esq., C.B.

7th. That a cordial vote of thanks be offered to the Chairman and Directors for their services during the past year.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by George Hooper Stone, Esq., and seconded by Hugh Oxenham, Esq.

8th. That a vote of thanks be offered to Mr. John Howard Gardiner, Manager.

Carried unanimously.

The Meeting was thereupon ADJOURNED until WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, proximo, for the purpose of declaring the result of the ballot.

ANDREW CASSELS, Chairman.

☞ FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, the 16th inst.,
JEHANGEER,
To be followed by a Charming Exhibition of
FLYING AND SINGING FAIRIES!
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT, the 16th MAY,
THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
Will perform, for the THIRD TIME, the Tragedy of
SHAHJADA AIRUCH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S.S. KRISHNA are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th May 1872.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of May 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Municipal Commissioner's Revised Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 15th May 1872.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, will be CLOSED on account of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th May 1872.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have now received, ex S.S. WALLAMO, a supply of their new DINNER SHERRY—"VINO DE PASTO"—at Rs. 19 per doz. Quarts.

Wills' Celebrated Bristol
TOBACCOS;
Bird's Eye, Latakia,
Cut Cavendish, Smoking Mixture.
Per Tin, Cash, Rs. 1 ; Credit, Rs. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH MAY.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE RIGHT WOR. THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY UNDER ENGLAND,
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.
Last Appearance but one of those admired Comedians,
MR. AND MRS. BENNEE,
Who will have the honour to appear, kindly assisted by Gentlemen of the
BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.
The Performance will commence with Shakspeare's Mirth-provoking Comedy, compressed into three Acts by David Garrick, and entitled,
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO;
OR,
TAMING THE SHREW,
Produced with New and Splendid Costumes.
To conclude, by desire, with the Screaming Farce of
HUNTING A TURTLE.
FOR PARTICULARS, SEE PROGRAMMES.

TOWN HALL.
ART EXHIBITION.
Mr. Wm. MUIR WHITE'S
GREAT HISTORICAL
PAINTING
OF THE
INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AS A
G. C. S. I.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
Admission.....Ladies, Free. Gentlemen, ONE RUPEE.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurance 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is now prepared to undertake the transmission of TELEGRAMS of any length, from FIVE WORDS upwards, to the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, at TARIFFS which may be obtained on application.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 13th May 1872.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD on SATURDAY, the 1st day of June 1872, at 2 P.M., at the Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, for the despatch of the following business :—

1. To receive the Final Statement of Accounts of the Liquidation and the Report of the Liquidators.

2. To pass a Resolution as to the disposal of Unclaimed Dividends of the Assets and of a small Cash Balance in the hands of the Liquidators.

3. To pass a Resolution that the affairs of this Company are fairly and fully wound up.

4. To pass a Resolution as to the person or persons with whom all Books, Vouchers, and Papers of this Company shall be deposited, and on what conditions if any.

5. To transact any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting.

SORABJEE FROMMURZE,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
Bombay, 30th April 1872.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT of SELLING LIQUOR, BHANG, and GANJA, for the year commencing 29th July 1872, in certain towns and villages of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be SOLD by AUCTION on the 3rd June 1872 and following days by the Assistant Collector, at the Chalisgaon Mamledar's Cutchery, which is close to the Railway Station at Chalisgaon. A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. A. G. DUFF,
Collector of Khandeish.
Camp Nawapoor, 1st May 1872.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, with the Will annexed, to the Estate of Sir Archibald Bogle, Knight, late of No. 10, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, a Major-General of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, who died on or about the 12th day of June, 1870, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to Edward Macdougall Fozo, Esq., of Bombay, Merchant Notice is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Sir Archibald Bogle are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 7th June 1872 next, past that the Administrator will, after that date, proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Sir Archibald Bogle, Knt, without regard to the Claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 7th day of May 1872.

REMINGTON & Co.

AUCTION OF TOLL FARMS, KHANDEISH.—The RIGHT to COLLECT TOLLS on the different Roads of the Khandeish Collectorate WILL be OFFERED FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, immediately after the CONCLUSION of the SALE of the ABKARRY FARMS, advertised to commence on 3rd June 1872, at the Mamledar's Cutchery at Chalisgao, on the North East Line of G. I. P. Railway.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the sum bid must be paid at the time of Sale, which will be returned in the event of the Sale not being confirmed by the Collector.

Security for due observance of the Conditions of Sale must be given.

No previous defaulters need attend the sale.

J. A. G. DUFF, Collector of Khandeish.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of DRAINS, &c., in the GRANT ROAD.

Full particulars, &c., will be given at the Office of the Undersigned.

No Tender will be received after 5 P.M. on the 21st instant.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Assoc. Inst. C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, Ex. Engineer's Office, 10th May 1872.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily

5th. The tender is to include the supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Sorting Establishment.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.
Bombay Genl. Post Office, April, 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on account of the Q. EEN'S BIRTHDAY, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th instant.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. VISAL, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.
Bombay, 11th May 1872.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. ESSAW & SONS, Bolwa Shopkeepers in the Market near the New Cloth Bazaar, of this City, have for some time been manufacturing and selling a spurious article called Vegetable Painkiller, being a colourable imitation in bottles, colour, and appearance of the celebrated Vegetable Painkiller widely known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Painkiller, and as such calculated to mislead the unwary. The Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing this spurious article. The only original and genuine Painkiller is that manufactured and sold by the Original Inventors and Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, and is to be obtained from all respectable Dealers and Chemists in Bombay and other Indian Cities, and Wholesale from us the Undersigned.

None is genuine except signed by the Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons, and each bottle impressed with the word "Davis."

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Perry Davis & Sons,
Providence, R. I., U. S. America.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.—We beg to intimate that the undermentioned GOODS are on the way from Boston FOR SALE in this Market,

Ex American Ship NONANTUM,
which has left Boston on the 8th March last, and
Ex American Barque DUIVELAND,
via Mauritius, which left Boston on the 27th January last.

10,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,
best refined, Devoe's packing in screw nozzle Tins.
600,000 to 700,000 Superficial Feet
LUMBER,
best quality, one, two and three inches thick.
142 Boxes Best Fresh
TOBACCO,
Leopold, Morgan and Powhatten Brands.
200 Cases Best Refined
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,

SHARE market dull. Government Paper in demand.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value @ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,40 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	765 -
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	227½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	140
37,500	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India..	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 11th May 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	44,883 10 9
Merchandize	101,537 2 2
Earth Trains	1,032 0 0
Electric Telegraph	649 6 0
Total Rs.	148,062 2 11

Corresponding week in May 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	40,956 4 8
Merchandize	106,209 14 6
Electric Telegraph	295 0 0
Total Rs.	147,461 3 2
Increase	600 15 9

CALCUTTA.—11TH MAY.

THE following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., large amounts, at Rs. 101-8, 101-10 and 101-12, and small pieces at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-14.

5 per cents., considerable amounts at Rs. 112-12.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,585, to 1,590.

National Bank shares, yesterday good numbers, at Rs. 105 to 106, and to-day, a few, at Rs. 109.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—15TH MAY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolams & Coir bills	£1 19s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Sir Charles Napier	Dodson	Liverpool, Dec. 23.
	Krishna (s)	Douglas	London, April 8.
	Ionia (s)	Firth	Sunderland, March 1.
	General Havelock (s)	Teasdale	Cochin, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Andromeda	Murdock	Gopalpore.
	Migrator	Logan	Rangoon.
	Lori-ia	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cutch.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeil	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.

HOOGHLY.

May	ARRIVALS.		
11	Orissa	Masterton	Bombay, April 18.
	Coronation	Bourdowl	Mauritius, April 16.
	City of Poona (s)	McNeil	Liverpool, March 26.
	Marie Antoine	Lemoin	—, January 20.
May	DEPARTURES.		
11	Oriental (s)	.....	.....
	City of Hankow	.....	.....
	Talisman	.....	.....

MADRAS.

May	ARRIVAL.	
12	Sumatra (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Parcune (s), 100 kegs lead ore, Thackersey Soondersas; 150 iron plates, Khimjee Jeewa; 3 hhds. port wine, Framjee Aderjee.

FROM LONDON.

British Statesman, 23 bales brown paper, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 12 bales printing paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 62 cases ginger wine, Dorabjee Bar.jee & Co.; 21 cases mosselle, 5 cases hock, 28 cases port, and 10 cases claret, Cutlery, Palmer & Co.; 26 cases eau-de-cologne, Nowrojee Jessee and Sons; 20 cases eau-de-cologne, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

Palermo (s), 12 cases brandy, Bonneville and Sibille.

Walamo (s), 18 cases claret, 10 cases brandy, 1 cass champagne, and 4 cases sherry, W. Cooper; 15 casks bleaching powder, Mahomedbhoy Jamleodin; 40 drums turpentine, Dossabhoy Sullemanjee; 10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; 200 cases candles, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

Roodee, 8 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Othello (-), 6 bales printing paper, F. Mooljee & Co.

Oscar (s), 11 cases pap r, Cassum Abdool Rehemon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hannah Law, 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Mabel, 340 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Sydney Dacres, 500 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

Ashgrove, 1,000 bundles linseed, Soondersdas Vazjee; 300 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co; 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Laljee Shamjee.

Belgium (s), 1,400 bundles coir yarn, N. Jahangir; 43 bales coir yarn, J. Hormusjee & Co.; 23 bales waste cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, King & Co.

Walamo (s), 88 bales cotton, N. J. Edeam; 70 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 50 bales jute, Paraj Luckmidass; 100 bags linseed, Rahmoobhoy Khimjee; 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 189 bales cotton, Suraj Dulput; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 15 bales cotton, Narranjee Bhimjee; 40 bales wool, Dayal Coorjee; 55 bales cotton, Arsur Lalljee; 69 bales cotton, Young & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Sowbuhoo Ballapursad; 215 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.; 19 bales cotton, Gunsaram Buldew; 100 bales cotton, Coorjee Lalbhai; 27 bales cotton, and 30 bales wool, Purushum Cursondass; 250 bales hemp, Heerachund Cursonjee.

Othello (s), 52 bales cotton, Heerachund Cursenjee; 500 bags bardas, and 100 bags galls, Lalljee Enderjee; 28 bales hides, Ebram Hajee Mol-dina; 36 bales cotton, Peerjee Monockjee; 215 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 210 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee; 60 bales wool, Damodar Muthooradass; 50 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 110 bales cotton, Gunesdass Baldewdass.

Surrey (s), 700 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Doxford, 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

St. George (s), 240 cwt. horns, Fazul Mahomed Dama.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 14 cases fishmaws, Ruzabally Allyraza; 6 bales skins, Dossajee Esmaljee; 1 bale hide, Godrez Mehrban; 30 bales hides, Cursinbhoy Ebram; 1 case Cardamums, Ruzubally Alleeraza; 66 cases pearl shells, Poonjee Gungajee & Co.

Othello (s), 799 packages copper, W. Nicol & Co.

Nachimoff (s), 45 bales hemp, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Macedon, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

Golconda (s), 29 bales cotton, Abdul Rahim Jeevabhoy; 300 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co

FOR VENICE.

Golconda (s), 25 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda (s), 25 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

Nachimoff (s), 77 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.; 150 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nachimoff (s), 2 bales skins, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nachimoff (s), 2 bales skins, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nachimoff (s), 143 packages turmeric, E. F. Monad; 5 cases indigo, H. Z. Abadeen.

Golconda (s), 1 bundle shawls, M. S. Neemajee; 11 bales silk, H. Z. Abadeen.

FOR ODESSA.

Nachimoff (s), 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

St. George (s), 3,000 bales cotton, A. Blascheck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore (s), 53 packages fishmaws, Ruzabally Alliraza; 14 cases fishmaws, Mamed Ramjee; 200 cwts. sandalwood, and 50 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Allidinbhoy; 102 bales cotton, Tarachund Gunneshdass; 63 bales cotton, Wagjee Khetsey; 1 box peacock feathers, Cassumally Amerally; 5 cases cambay stones, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 42 bales cotton, Hemutram Hurdewdass; 3 cases olibanum, Megjee Joewan; 196 bales sharkfins, Ebram Hason; 3 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 24 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. a. p.
1,000 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs.	4 13 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 4 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 40 0
750	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 lbs.	4 11 6
2,000	,, Jaconets	40 ,, 39 ,, 2½ lbs.	2 2 6
1,500	,, Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,, 3 lbs.	2 3 2
500	,, B. W. Prints	24 ,, 38 ,, lbs.	2 2 6
120	,, ,, ,,	33 ,, 24 ,, lbs.	4 12 0
180	,, ,, ,,	33 ,, 24 ,,	4 14 0
150	pairs W. Dhotees	45 ,, 9 ,,	1 4 0
45	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 10 ,,	1 14 0

COTTON.

25 candies	New Veerumgaum, ready	...	Rs. 253
25 ,,	,, Dhollera, ready	...	,, 282
25 ,,	,, Sawginned, ready	...	,, 284½
25 ,,	,, Dhollera, ready	...	,, 290
50 ,,	,, Sawginned, ready	...	,, 280
25 ,,	,, Cateh, ready	...	,, 257
100 ,,	,, Veerumgaum, ready	...	,, 257-58½
25 ,,	,, Do. ready	...	,, 256
25 ,,	,, Barsee, ready	...	,, 283½
50 ,,	,, Hingunghaut, full-pressed	...	,, 298
25 ,,	,, Jodia, ready	...	,, 250
50 ,,	,, Oomrawuttee, full-pressed	...	,, 288½
25 ,,	,, Dhollera, ready	...	,, 290
25 ,,	,, Veerumgaum, ready	...	,, 257
25 ,,	,, Do. ready	...	,, 256
10 ,,	,, Broach, ready	...	,, 272
50 ,,	,, Compta, ready	...	,, 240
25 ,,	,, Dhollera, ready	...	,, 290

METALS.

500 cwts.	Copper Braziers	...	Rs. 56
200 ,,	Do.	...	,, 55
500 ,,	Yellow Metal Braziers	...	,, 44½

YARNS.

1,500 lbs.	Turkey Red, No. 40	...	As. 21½
15,000 ,,	Water, No. 30	...	,, 13

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Martin, Captain, 26th Regiment N. I., from furlough, from England.

Haig, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Day, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, from leave, from England.

Vincent, Lieutenant, 5th Fusiliers, from leave, from England.

Colledge, Captain, Central India Horse, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 15.

Maccudden, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Bangalore.

Mannock, Captain, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Bangalore.

Trevor, Captain, 11th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

Trevor, Captain, 35th Regiment, on leave, to Matheran.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 13th May 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

17th Regt. N. I.—Capt. J. T. Finling, for 30 days from the 4th instant to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

56th Foot.—Col. Patey, for 60 days from date of departure on privilege leave.

83rd Foot.—Lt. Bell for 30 days from date of departure, on privilege leave.

18th B.gade R. A.—Surg. Chapple, for twenty days in extension of privilege leave.

15th Re t. N. I.—Lt. Blanshaul, for sixty days from date of departure on privilege leave.

At the recommendation of the Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. B. T. Asst. Apothy. West is directed to do duty with the 56th Foot until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2nd May 1872.

The following promotions and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th Dec. 1870, and to be dated 31st Oct. 1871, the officers promoted to have no claim to back pay prior to 23rd March 1872, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to the 22nd March 1872, inclusive:—

5th Lancers.—Major William Godfrey Dunham Massy, from Supernumerary List, to be Lt. Col. by purchase, vice Frederick Walter Carden, who retires.

Capt. Martin Pierce Blake to be Major, by purchase, vice Massy

Lt. Gabriel Roland Ruscombe Poole to be Capt., by purchase, vice Blake.

The promotion of Cornet Baker, on 1st of Nov. 1871, is cancelled

Cornet Edward Christopher Baker to be Lt., by purchase, vice Poole.

11th Foot.—Lt. Frederick Nathaniel Caldwell to be Capt., by purchase, vice John William Poole, who retires.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Order Div. Order, dated the 13th April 1872, appointing Lt. Col. W. S. Row, S. C., to officiate as Brigade Major at Lucknow, vice Capt. F. W. Bolton, transferred to Umballa.

Lahore Div. Order, dated the 16th April 1872, directing Asst. Surg. A. B. Strahan, attached to the 1st Goorkhas, to proceed to Bawulpindee and report himself to the Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls., Indian Medl. Dept., of that circle.

29th Foot.—Regtal. Order, dated the 11th April 1872, appointing Lt. E. H. Dougherty to act as Interpr., during the absence, on leave, of Local Capt. C. H. Dougherty, with effect from the 16th idem.

29th Foot.—Regtal. Order, dated the 9th April 1872, appointing Lt. C. O. Nicholetts to be Interpr., vice Lt. F. Abbott, appointed a probationer for the Bom. S. C.

42nd Foot.—Regtal. Order, dated the 13th April 1872, appointing Qr. Mr. C. Lenton to officiate as Interpr., in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on leave, of Lt. W. B. Williams, with effect from the 15th idem.

19th Ben. Cav.—Regtal. Order, dated the 15th April 1872, appointing Capt. H. H. Greenway, Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Comd, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on leave, of Capt. O. Barnes.

12th Regt. Cav.—Regtal. Order, dated the 16th April 1872, appointing Capt. J. H. Green, 1st Squad. Subn., to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. G. Wardehouse, on furlough.

4th N. I.—Regtal. Order, dated the 1st April 1872, appointing Lt. J. B. Lynch, 2nd Wing Subn., to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties.

9th N. I.—Regtal. Order, dated the 15th April 1872, making the following appointments, vice Capt R. A. Price, Qr. Mr., proceeding on leave:—

Capt. W. V. Fitz. Jacob, 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Qr. Mr.

Capt. E. R. Ives, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R. H. A.—2nd Capt. H. Smithett, (8 Bat., F Brig.) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt. H. W. Rooke, (E Bat., D Brig.,) to England, for six months, from date of departure, on urgent private affairs.

Lt. Col. W. Ross, (Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. in Simla, directed to afford professional aid to the detachment 2nd Goorkha Regiment at that station, dated the 30th April 1872.

The six month's leave to Calcutta to study the native languages, granted to Lt. R. J. Pike, 2nd Batn. 12th Foot, by G. O. C. C. 22nd Feb. last, p. 95, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Sirhind Div. Order, dated the 9th April 1872, directing Asst. Surg. R. W. Davies, 72nd Foot, to proceed to Kussowlie, in medical charge of convalescents under orders to march from Umballa on the 11th April 1872, and to rejoin his regiment on the completion of this duty.

Rawulpindee Div. Order, dated the 3rd April 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. D. A. Leslie, M.D., 38th Foot, to the medical charge of the Divisional and Brigade Staff, vice Asst. Surg. E. G. Fitz-Gerald, appointed to the medical charge of the Family Camp at Cliffden, during the hot season.

Dated the 27th April 1872, directing Asst. Surg. A. B. Kelly, attached to the 9th Light Inf., to hold himself in readiness to relieve Asst. Surg. C. Rattray, M.D., 37th Foot, of the medical charge of the Peshawur Mountain Battery, on its arrival at Jhelum.

Peshawur Dist. Order, dated the 23rd April 1872, directing Asst. Surg. K. P. Gupta, M.D., to assume medical charge of the Doaba Outposts, and directing Asst. Surg. W. A. C. Roe to rejoin the 21st N. I., at Peshawur, on being relieved by Dr. Gupta.

Gwalior Dist. Order, dated the 23rd April 1872, appointing Capt. R. D. Anstruther, 14th Light Inf., to officiate as Station Staff Officer at Jhansi, vice Major H. St. G. Tucker, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Nagode Station Order, dated the 29th March 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. A. McArthur, 6th Madras N. I. to the medical charge of the 2nd Squad. 3rd Regl. Cav. in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 29th March 1872.

Fyzabad Station Order, dated the 9th April 1872, directing Surg. A. F. Richmond, 36th N. I., to afford medical aid to the detachment 7th Ben. Cav. with effect from the 6th April 1872.

36th Foot.—Regtal. Order, dated the 22nd April 1872, appointing the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymaste ship, consequent on Major R. B. Lloyd assuming command of the regiment, and Capt M. C. Morris proceeding on detached duty:—

Capt. J. J. Osmer, President

Capt F. Rance and Lt. R. G. Randcock, Members.

Capt. Rance to act as Pay Mr. on the responsibility of the committee.

41st Foot.—Regtal. Order, dated the 9th March 1872, appointing Lt. W. H. Mortimer to perform the duties of Pay Mr. during the absence, on leave to Europe, of Pay Mr. E. H. O'Dowd.

58th Foot.—Regtal Order, dated the 22nd April 1872, appointing Lt. M. Churchill, to officiate as Instr. of Musketry, from the same date, during the absence of Local Capt. R. W. Archibald, on leave, or until further orders.

70th Foot.—Regtal. Order, dated the 16th March 1872, appointing Lt. F. H. Maturin to officiate as Adjt., during the absence, on sick leave, of Lt. N. Huskisson.

1st N. I.—Regtal. Order, dated the 22nd April 1872, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure, on court-martial duty, of 1t. Col J. R. McMullin Comdt:—

Major F. J. Craigie, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Major L. H. P. DeH. Larpent, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt. R. F. Angelo, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Dated the 25th April 1872, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure, on furlough, of Major F. J. Craigie, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer:—

Major L. H. P. DeH. Larpent, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt. R. F. Angelo, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.

2nd N. I.—Regtal. Order, dated the 18th April 1872, appointing Lt. C. W. Montgomery, 2nd Wing Subn., to officiate as Qr. Mr. in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. G. N. Channer, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

3rd Goorkhas.—Regtal. Order, dated the 20th April 1872, appointing Capt. E. D. Smith, officiating 1st Wing Subn. to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Capt. L. Smith, from detachment duty at Peiorgarh, and in room of Capt. G. C. Gregory, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R. A.—Lt.-Col. G. R. Brown, (late 25th Brig.,) to Murree, and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Aug., on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. dated 29th April 1872, page 214.]

Capt. (Bt. Lt.-Col.) L. W. Penn, C B., (6th Brig.,) to England, from date of departure, in anticipation of promotion, on private affairs.

Capt. (Local Major) J. B. Swete, (No. 7 Bat. 6th Brig.) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt. F. Nicolson, (D. Bat. 16th Brig.,) to England, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Asst. Surg. D. McEwen, M.D., (No. 5 Bat. 24th Brig.,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. dated 23rd April 1872, page 203.]

6th Foot (1st Bat.)—Lt. A. W. Whitworth, (Instr. of Musketry), to Murree, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th Aug., on private affairs.

11th Foot (1st Bat.)—Capt. A. M. Arthur (Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., for Musketry 5th Div.), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot.—Lt. W. H. Burke, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot.—Lt. H. C. Symons, (Instr. of Musketry,) to Cashmere and hills north of Deyrah, from the 6th May to the 5th Aug., on private affairs.

Ben. S. C.—Bt. Col. G. Holroyd (Comdt. 6th N. I.) to Dalhousie and Murree, from the 15th June to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lt. Col G. H. Thompson, (2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 18th N. I.), to Hazareebaghan Simla, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Major J. A. Brereton, (doing general duty at Perozepore,) to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from the 6th May to the 5th Aug., on private affairs.

Capt. E. S. Fox, (Offg. Wing Officer 34th N. I.,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Mad S. C.—Capt. T. R. Byng, (Adjt. 6th Madras N. I.,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

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EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS—April 17th, at Rond Point, Champs Elysées, Paris, the wife of George Douglas Williams, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENNERTZ—May 6th, at No. 7, Elysium Row, the wife of T. H. Bennertz of a son.

HULLOCK—May 6th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. J Brunswick Hullock, (Pay Master E. I. Railway, Jubbulpore Line,) of a daughter.

MAXWELL—May 11th, at Luz Church Road, Madras, the wife of John Maxwell, Esq., of a son.

PIGOTT—May 4th, at Kamptee, the wife of Captain E. Pemberton Pigott, H. M.'s 44th Regt., of a daughter.

SCHERNEMAN—May 7th, at Hastings' Villa, Entally, Calcutta the wife of C. H. T. Schoneman, of a daughter.

STRAND—May 10th, at 18, Theatre Road, Calcutta the wife of Alexander Strand, prematurely, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOND—May 9th, at Landour, Frederick, infant son of Captain C. F. Bond, 105th Light Infantry.

CAMPBELL—May 7th, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of James Campbell, Esq.

COOKE—May 8th, at Calcutta, Ida Amelia, the beloved wife of L. J. Inglis Cooke, Esq., Manager of Begoo Sonai Indigo Factory, Monghyr, aged 25 years, 3 months and 17 days.

JAMES—May 11th, Julia Claude, the only infant daughter of Mr. E. R. James, Assistant, Foreign Office, aged 3 months and 20 days.

LOWTHER—May 9th, at Agra, at the residence of his son Mr. Jas. W. Lowther, Mr. William Lowther, Catechist C. M. S.

PRESCOT-HADDIS—May 8th, at Delhi, of intermittent fever and diarrhœa, Winifred Stella, the infant daughter of T. J. Prescot-Haddis, Secretary of the Municipality, aged 1 year 4 months and 5 days.

WILKINSON—May 8th, at Kamptee, Philippa, the wife of Lieutenant Wilkinson, H. M.'s 44th Regiment, aged 30 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1872.

AFTER reading Mr. Mill's letter to Colonel Cowper, we are no longer surprised at the large amount of support given in the House of Commons to the motion for compensating out of State funds the shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay; and it seems indeed far from improbable that even yet the Government may be compelled by the pressure of public opinion at home to do something for the principal sufferers by the failure of the Bank. The effect produced by Mr. Mill's words is not momentary, it grows continually in intensity as time goes on; and by this time next year many more converts will have been made to the opinion that "the shareholders have a just claim *in foro conscientiæ* "to reparation from the Government for loss "sustained by gross and criminal violation of "duty on the part of its agents." Still, we venture to think Mr. Mill goes too far in assuming that the shareholders "placed their "principal reliance on Government," and that the State ought therefore to give them compensation because their interests did not "receive "ordinary and decent regard" from its representatives. He does not take into account the state of Bombay in those days, or remember that the passion for gambling which had become an infatuation with men of every condition possessed a majority of shareholders of the Bank of Bombay in common with the rest of the population. If the Government of Bombay was so sanguine as to keep on hoping against hope that all would come right whenever there was the slightest renewal of confidence in the market, the shareholders themselves up to the very instant of the final catastrophe cherished the same fond delusion. If "to the warnings and "questionings Sir Bartle Frere's Government "frequently received from their superiors in "England and Calcutta they answered smooth "things, extenuating the amount of mischief, "abetting the directors in withholding informa"tion demanded of them, and acting as if it was "their deliberate purpose to screen the miscon"duct of the Bank," no one familiar with the history of Bombay in those times will deny that, in so acting, the Government merely fulfilled the wishes of the general body of shareholders. If it had been otherwise, what was there to prevent the shareholders from protesting against being involved in ruin by the resolute determination of the Government to persist in a policy which must result in the destruction of the Bank? If any shareholder could produce a letter written by him before it was too late to awaken the Government to a sense of its responsibility, or to point out what would be the fearful consequences of the connivance of its representatives at the Board with the speculators who were wasting the Bank's money, no doubt that shareholder would have established personally a good title to compensation; and, if it could be shown that at any meeting of the shareholders in 1864-65-66, before failure was inevitable, resolutions were passed warning and entreating the Government to protect the poor shareholders from the recklessness of the Directors they had themselves elected, then the general claim to compensation would be substantiated.

But in no single instance that we remember was action of this kind taken. The shareholders became very wise and prudent after the event; but, till their ruin could be no longer averted, they foresaw nothing, and took no precautions to restrain, within moderate limits, misfortunes which, unchecked, were certain to overwhelm them. The Government of Bombay received indeed innumerable warnings as to the inevitable result of the Bank's uncontrolled speculations; but those warnings were addressed to it by the Government of India and by outsiders who were only interested in saving the money of the taxpayers invested in the Bank, and in maintaining the credit of the State and the character of public men; and the shareholders, far from being grateful for, warmly resented, intermeddling, which they looked upon as having a tendency to depreciate the value of their property. The Government of that time might, therefore, fairly plead that in all that it did it had the connivance and support of the shareholders who are now clamorous for the repayment by the State of all that they lost.

Again, is it not slightly illogical on Mr. Mill's part, first, to complain that the Bombay Government paid no heed to the energetic remonstrances of the Government of India, and then to demand that money shall be drawn from the Indian Treasury to compensate the victims of our Government's neglect of duty. The Government of India left no stone unturned to save the public money and the money of the shareholders invested in the Bank. Why, then, should its clients, the Indian taxpayers, bear not only their own losses but in addition those of private shareholders who made no effort to save themselves? The official directors of the Bank may be personally responsible for neglect of duty; but no such charge can be brought against the Government of India, which laboured most zealously and conscientiously to keep them from going wrong; and *in foro conscientiæ* we should maintain that the Government must be held free from all responsibility for the losses which have excited the indignation of Mr. Mill.

WE have previously stated that promotion should not, in justice, be denied European officers in H. M.'s service who have deserved rewards, and who have during a lengthened career of public service shewn marked abilities and evinced personal devotion to the work entrusted to them. It appears to us scarcely possible, without doing injustice to a large body of hard-working officers, to retain their services for the State, and at the same time to debar them from those privileges which are acceded to officers of the same grade who belong to the Staff Corps, or to the Covenanted service. There is no reason why one class should not merit equal promotion with the other. If both perform the same duties, hold appointments of equal responsibility, evince the same abilities, whether in passing their Departmental tests, or in the executive discharge of their public duties, there is no possible reason, either from motives of Statecraft, or from a sense of abstract justice, to promote one class and not to promote the other. It should be remembered, also, that the members who now comprise the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted Civil Service are, for the most part, gentlemen of education, and in the Educational Department the majority are University men. It cannot be said, as when the services were closed under the Company's Government to all except Civil Servants who were appointed by the Court of Directors, that there is a deficiency of talent among the members of the Uncovenanted Service. On the contrary, in the Parliamentary Debates on the introduction of the Bill to improve the Courts of Judicature in India, ample testimony was borne to the zeal and to the abilities of this class of H. M.'s subjects. Those talents, if devoted in this country to mercantile or other enterprizes, would meet with a larger pecuniary reward, and there are several instances on record where officers of this service have recently resigned their appointments from the small prospects which are held out to them. It ought to be remembered that the British Government in India now is a delegated power; and that it is best governed when governed on those principles which form the basis of the Government in England; on those principles of justice and liberalism, which indeed form the basis of all Governments in every part of the world. It is not for us to define precisely the exact rewards for public services performed by any class of officers in India; but if we were to offer an opinion, we think with regard to this country we could not, in justice to the higher Uncovenanted Service, say that the efficient officers of that service are overpaid. When general questions of reward and service are discussed, it will be important to bear in mind the nature of the service performed. The higher branches of the Uncovenanted Civil Service comprising, as they do, officers who are armed with the highest Magisterial powers, Justices of the Peace, officers of Finance and Currency, Collectors of Revenue and of Customs, are not at present paid a salary commensurate with the responsibilities attached to their offices. A Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Regulation Provinces is often only paid at an average of Rs. 300 a month, a salary on which a European gentleman in India can barely live. In nearly every case, officers of this class have some expenses incidental to their office—the expense of social representation compatible with their office which it is necessary to maintain. In no sphere so much as that of administration, and in no province so much as that of public rewards for public service, will it be found that parsimony is not economy. It is not a fallacy to assert that some extra expenses, when justly incurred on this point, may be essential to true economy. It would not be too much to say that if meritorious services were justly rewarded any extra expenditure which might thus be incurred would prove the source of a higher economy to the State than retrenchments or savings which are now effected by the grant of small allowances to Uncovenanted officers and by their exclusion from offices and appointments now held by Military officers or by Covenanted Civil Servants only. We feel inclined to propose to the Government, not so much the constitution of a separate service, but the eligibility of the higher officers of the Uncovenanted Service for those grades of Commissioners, Small Cause Court Judgeships, Secretaryships, District Judgeships, Inspector Generalships of Police, and other appointments of a similar character which are given to Military officers in Civil employ, but which are studiously withheld from men of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. And yet at a time when this service had come to be the sinews of the State, when veteran officers of the Army and some of our most liberal Civilians were looking to this Department as one well fitted for their sons, when ample opportunity had been afforded of the efficient working of this service, considering the smallness of salaries compared with the other services; when gentlemen in India, who had not pecuniary resources at their command sufficient to enable them to enter their sons in the Civil Service, were naturally turning to this branch of the service as offering an useful and an honourable career for their

to get us some explanation, for the circumstances are very startling.

Sir D. Wedderburn—I think at the same time, note might be taken of the difference in the tour charges.

Mr. Harrison—To some extent I can explain the increase. First of all in the salary of the Private Secretary there has been an increase of about £500, and in that of the Governor's Surgeon an increase of about £400. In the establishments of the Private Secretary there has been an increase from £240 to £1,400. The establishments at the Government Houses—servants and so forth—have increased from £2,569 to £5,500. But as to the main part of the increase there is no sufficient detail. As already mentioned, £4,100 is for furnishing a new residence; and a portion of the increase is accribed, I see, to this account having been charged with the value of military and medical supplies, but I think that cannot amount to much.

The Chairman—What was the total expenditure in the preceding year?—In 1869-70 it was £17,320 and in 1869-70 £15,916.

Then apart from the special expenditure it appears to have increased from £7,000 to £17,000?—That is so.

Can you give us a comparison between the Governor General's household expenses now and in 1856-57?—There is no very material alteration. In 1856-57 they amounted to £17,157.

And the Governor of Madras?—£7,896 against £9,218. The increase however is £1,000 more than is shown by these figures, for in 1856-7 the charge included the Military Secretary's pay which is now charged to the Military Department.

Then what is the cause of this large increase?—The renewal of the furniture at Government House, Madras.

Was that a special item for the year?—It seems to have been running for two or three years.

Can you give the committee any notion of the reason why the household expenditure of the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. P. and of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is so much less than that of the Governor of Bombay?—I do not think I can state more than the fact that the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. P. has less state and consequently less expense attaching to his household.

How is the next item "Tour expenses £73,000" made?—£46,772 of it is for the Viceroy's tour expenses.

What is the nature of that expenditure?—It is the expense dependent upon the annual visit of the Governor General to Simla during certain months in the year.

Does it include all the expenses occasioned by that visit?—The whole of them.

What were the tour expenses in 1856?—6889.

Does that arise from the fact that the Governor General remained in Calcutta and attended to the Government?—He remained in Calcutta.

And attended there to the administration of the Government?—He does so in every case.

But in Calcutta he would have special facilities in having the whole staff of the Government about him?—He still has the staff of the Government about him at Simla.

Not the whole staff surely? Not the whole staff located in Calcutta?—A very large proportion. This covers the expense of the journey of the whole of the Secretaries of Government and of a large portion of each Secretariat. I can give a certain amount of detail. The charges connected with the staff and household of the Governor General for the year just closed (1871-72) amount to £6,560; for the members of Council £500; members of the Legislative Council, £1,060; Foreign Secretariat, £7,310; Home Department, £5,950; Financial Department, £4,130; Military Department, £4,510; P. W. D. (including the office of Accounts attached to it), £8,920; Department of the Inspector General of Forests, £400; the Sanitary Commissioner, £920; expenses of the Government Press at Simla, £2,000. Total, £42,360. In addition to that there is a charge in the estimates of £1,300 for special trains, £1,060 for carriage of supplies from the Commissariat Department, and £1,000 for special post-office service. Total, £45,560. That is the amount estimated for the year 1871-72.

Sir C. Wingfield—This charge would be entirely avoided if the Governor General lived in Calcutta as he used to do?—Yes.

The Chairman—And if he did like all other people in the public service take a holiday at his own expense? (No answer). There would then be no charge of this kind?—This charge is connected simply with the system which has obtained of late years. My answer perhaps requires qualification. The charge includes also the expenses connected with the visits of the Governor General to native States—in the Punjab or elsewhere—when the Governor General is absent from Calcutta.

Sir C. Wingfield—Is any portion of the expense to be assigned to his cold weather tour?—The whole of the expense you speak of would be included in this.

That is devoted to going about the country and seeing the native Chiefs and how work is getting on—a totally different object?—Whatever expenses there may be for the purposes of which you have spoken must be included in this sum of £46,000.

But would such charges connected with the cold weather tour as those for elephants and camels come under this?—Yes, they would.

Not under the Commissariat?—No. I have mentioned £1,000 for Commissariat supplies. Certain expenses for ordnance escorts, and the maintenance of the Governor General's camp equipage will not be found in these estimates.

Mr. Cross—How much of this £45,000 belongs to public duties and how much to private conveniences?—It is impossible for me to separate the charges. It could only be done by a consideration of the objects of the tours of the Governor General. The sum represents the total expense of this character during his absence from Calcutta.

The Chairman—I understand it represents the whole of the expense occasioned by his leaving Calcutta for any purpose, except the military expense and the expense for tentage?—That is so, and I may say at once that the expense connected with most of the departments that I have enumerated is unconnected with any visit of the Governor General to the different provinces, for on many occasions they would not accompany him.

Sir C. Wingfield—Surely some of the items could be very easily separated, as, for instance, the allowances given to the members of Council, for they never accompany the Governor General on his cold weather tour?—It would be possible to separate, but I have not the means at hand.

Mr. Gay—It would not be possible to do so in practice, because the bills come in at such irregular times and the details are so mixed up.

The Chairman—Am I to understand that the Secretaries are paid their expenses?

Mr. Harrison—There is an allowance which is intended to cover all expenses of a personal character.

Is there any allowance for house-rent or tentage?—Not to the Secretaries. Some of the clerks are allowed house allowance, and that would appear in these estimates.

Mr. Cross—How long does the Governor General remain in Simla?—Seven months.

And that is not a holiday but is spent in operations of duty?—Quite so.

Is it more expensive?—I think this may be accepted as the measure of the expense.

The Chairman—The Governor of Bombay seems to follow the example. What do his tour expenses amount to?—In 1870-71 £6,884, in 1856-7 £1,250.

Will you explain the growth of that expenditure?—I have not got sufficient details to enable me to give an explanation.

Will you compare the tour expenses of the Governor of Bombay with those of the Governor of Madras?—The expenses of the latter amounted to £2,133.

Why should there be that difference?—The Governor of Madras is I understand in the presidency town for a greater part of the year than the Governor of Bombay.

Is there any special reason why one should be more migratory than the other?—I don't think that I am able to state any.

You don't know of any recognised reason, I mean?—No. I can only say that I understand the Governor of Bombay has two residences away from the presidency town, and that the Governor of Madras has one.

Mr. Dickinson—Does the residence at Mahableshwur belong to Government or the Governor?—I can't speak to that.

The Chairman—What are the tour expenses of the Lieut.-Governor N. W. P.?—£9,314.

Why are they so large?—It is the habit of that Lieut. Governor to move about a great deal in the province under him.

What is the nature of the expenses?—£1,600 represents travelling allowances paid to the officers, &c.; £830 is for the purchase and repair of tents; and £6,500 is classed as contingencies and miscellaneous.

What is the next item?—£64,270 for the salaries of members of Council. In 1862 one was added to the number of members of the Governor General's Council. The salaries remain the same—viz., £8,000.

I thought it was £10,000?—Not for many years. The constitution of the Governor General's Council was somewhat different in 1856-57. It was altered by Act of Parliament. In that year there were four members of the Legislative Council of the Government of India at a salary of £50,000. Now certain officers are attached to the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of assisting in making laws and regulations, and their duties as such being of a temporary character the expense is less. £700 is paid to each on account of these duties, but the whole of their salary during the time they are attached to the Council is charged to the Council expenses. The total of the Council charges, including the salary of the Secretary, the establishment, and certain contingencies, was £17,680 in 1870-71 and £28,000 in 1856-57. The Secretariat expenses in the Civil Department amounted to £221,500. In Madras they were £22,720 in 1870-71 against £22,300 in 1856-57; in Bombay £36,224 against £31,800. The increase in Bombay is attributed to the higher charge for postages which amounted to nearly £3000, while in Madras it was only £2000.

The Chairman—Why is the expense of the Secretariat so much greater in Bombay than in Madras?—There is a marine establishment at Bombay.

Would that account for the great increase?—I am not aware of any further reason except that at Bombay all salaries are at a higher rate.

What is the charge for the Secretariat of the Governor General?—672,500.

Why is that so much in excess of the Secretariats of the local Governments?—The scope of the work falling on that Secretariat is very much greater than in the other cases.

Is the scale of salaries the same or higher?—It is not the same. The salary of the principal Secretaries of the Government of India is £5000. These are the Secretaries in the Foreign, Home, and Financial Departments. In Madras the two principal Secretaries—the Chief Secretary and the Revenue Secretary—get respectively £5,000 and £4,000. The charges in connection with the P. W. D. Secretariat of the Government of India amounted to £31,950 against £14,300 in 1856-57. A great deal of additional duties devolved on this office on account of the construction of railways and irrigational works.

Mr. Cave—How many residences has the Governor of Bombay? Four—two in Bombay, one in the neighbourhood of Poona, and one—an ordinary residence, I am not aware whether it is Government property or not—at Mahableshwur.

Does he go to Kurrachee at any part of the year?—It is not the regular custom certainly.

Then there is nothing in that which would account for that great difference in the household expenses?—No.

Sir C. Wingfield—One of the Government houses in Bombay was sold in Sir Bartle Frere's time was it not, and the sanction of the home Government given to spend the money so realised on a new Government house at Poona?—The one that was sold was also at Poona—at Kirkee. The new one is not far from the site of the old one.

And has not the cost of that building vastly exceeded the sum obtained by the sale of the old one?—I am not aware.

Has not the furnishing of it been a very heavy item?—There is a charge of £4,000 on that account.

Was not the house at Parell sold?—Not that I am aware of.

Mr. Dickenson—Is the Commander-in-Chief a member of the Council?—An extraordinary member.

Are any of these expenses connected with him?—No; at the present time the Commander-in-Chief has no salary for services in Council. His salary is a consolidated charge, including this service. Being frequently absent on other duty he is often not present at the Council.

All his expenses, and those of his staff, come into the military accounts?—Yes.

Sir David Wedderburn—The Governor of Madras has only two official residences?—I think so.

He has not one at the Nellgherries, has he?—He has one of the two there, I think.

Has any of the Lieutenant Governors more than one official residence?—I think not.

Probably the number of official residences to a considerable extent accounts for the difference in the household expenses?—Undoubtedly.

Is there any check on the amount of these household and tour expenses? They seem to vary within such very wide limits. The expenses connected with the Governor General's tours have always been most jealously regulated and scrutinised by the Viceroy personally.

And with regard to those of the Governors—are they so scrutinised?—I cannot speak as to that.

I do not think you stated the salaries of the members of Council at Bombay?—£6,400.

And of the Secretaries?—The Secretary in the Political Department receives £3,600, and the Secretary of the Revenue, Financial, and General Department £4,000.

The Chairman—What does the Chief Secretary get?—That title has been discontinued.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 19TH APRIL.

Even though the fields were uniformly small, still with such equine celebrities as Sterling, Chopette, Madge Wildfire, Laburnum, and Almoner contending, the Craven week at Newmarket could hardly have been productive of more important or interesting results. The weather, though beautiful and full of sunshine, was marred by a cold, scorching wind. The first race, the Craven Stakes, was interesting, in that it gave us a good look at the mighty Sterling, and a rare treat it was, for "the horse of the century" has improved immensely during the winter, and now is undoubtedly the finest specimen of the thoroughbred the nineteenth or any other century ever saw. How the fiddle-headed Bothwell defeated this grand animal for the Two Thousand is beyond my comprehension. Neither Brisbane or Glaucus could extend him; indeed, had the Tichborne claimant been on him they could have made a race of it. As he came cantering in pulling Challoner's arms straight, the spectators were fairly roused to enthusiasm, and the pair got a cheer that made the welkin ring. Even Admiral Rouse set his old cob a-going, and ranged up alongside the magnificent son of Oxford and seemed so lost in speechless admiration that I expected to see the Nestor of our Turf dismount and do *pooja* to "the brave beast." Fordham commenced his season by winning the Sale Stakes on a most unlikely Derby outsider Winslow, a long, weak, narrow-looking customer, doing little credit to his sire Lord Clifden, and having no Epsom pretensions whatever. Of course the flying Chopette, who I hear has been tried to be something wonderful for speed if she lacks somewhat in stamina, and Madge Wildfire received plenty of gape seed. The former, though she has not grown much since last autumn, is a very sweet, smart mare, and her walk over for the Renewal Stakes brackets her a winner of ten races out of only thirteen starts. Mr. Bowes has got a rare filly in Madge Wildfire; her dam, Old Orange Girl, was a very nice mare. I have never witnessed a better race or more genuine excitement than the struggle between Almoner, Xanthus, and Laburnum produced for the Newmarket Biennial Stakes, and the result of the running has quite revolutionised the Two Thousand Guinea and Derby betting. Laburnum had been tried with Hannah last week at even weights, and had easily defeated the St. Leger winner, so the followers of the Baron were confident, and readily laid 6 to 4 on their colt. The Danebury tribe swore that little Almoner was the best they ever tried and nothing else was in it. But those who stuck to the watchword, "Follow the Baron," have bitter cause to regret fondness, for it has brought them to grief and disaster. I did not like Baron Rothschild's colt, for he is a coarse, short-leggy animal, peculiarly high and camel-like in front. Xanthus, who had no friends, for it is well-known that at home Prince Charlie takes the greatest liberties with him, was found to be a race horse every inch of him, and it was a splendid struggle between him and the utmost pony-winner Almoner, who is peculiarly blood-like, on a very small scale, and like his half-brother Vauban round in the joints and upright on his posterns. He is also half-brother to that very neat little horse Duke of Beaufort, who would have, some say, won the Derby had he not been almost knocked down rounding Tottenham corner. Sir Joseph Hawley thought well of his representative Alava, who had done a satisfactory gallop. The race is easily described, and as far as the dip it seemed any odds on the Baron's colt. Soon after starting, Lord Falmouth's Traveller's Joy, not liking the journey, bolted out of the course, and Ruffle on the right made hot play, followed by Almoner and Laburnum, locked head to head together to the Bushes with Xanthus level on the left. Here Ruffle gave way and Laburnum took up the running mending the pace, followed by Almoner and Xanthus into the dip, where the last named, amidst a cry of anguish from "the followers of the Baron," got his head in front of the Baron's colt, who had had enough of it by the time the ascent commenced, while the lion-hearted little Almoner, though seemingly out of it, would take no denial, and answering Cannon's call with unflinching gameness collared the pair fifty yards from home and won a glorious race by a head, a neck only separating the second and third. The time for the mile and seventeen yards was 1 minute 45 seconds. The running of Xanthus was more than a delightful surprise for Joseph Dawson, who has tried his Prince Charlie to be many lengths his superior and against whose chance for the Guineas hardly 4 to 1 can now be obtained. The appearance of this colt is now very grand, and, notwithstanding his roaring can be heard by all who see him do his work on the Bury side of the town, still his stables consider him a nonpareil and quite certain to win. I have often stated in your columns that this colt sound in the wind is the best ever foaled, and I do not exclude Sterling. But for this wind infirmity every three-year old stake he is entered for would be at his mercy. Lord Falmouth has very properly decided on reserving Queen's Messenger till the last moment as he is an immense colt, and the more time he has given him the riper will he be, but I expect to see him out on the 1st May. Cremorne does his work regularly on the race-course side, and in a clinking spin has proved how dangerous he is. He has a host of enemies, who spread, for reasons best known to themselves, all sorts of disparaging statements about the horse, but they may have to pay for the ill-founded prejudice. No animal can be doing better, and he has not, I am assured, become a wind-sucker. I saw Albert Victor doing a lot of good work, and he has framed into a really splendid horse, but they cannot cure him of that inveterate and unaccountable habit he has of falling down, by which his knees suffer terribly. Shannon, from her looks, improvement, and action, bids fair to take her share of the Cups this season, and I never saw so small a mare with such immense quarters. The backers of Laburnum do not despair of his retrieving his position, reflecting that the first in the Biennial never was the winner of the Derby. Blue Gown and Favonius were only second here, and Caractacus occupied Laburnum's precise position. Still I do not think any of these three quite up to Derby form, though I may admit that Laburnum is still capable of a little improvement, whilst Almoner was fit as fit can be and wound up to the greatest nicety.

Cymbal, at best a three-quarter miler, after ruling for some time as prime favourite for the City and Suburban, was struck out on Tuesday, and Pax, one of the Woodyates good things, has been backed with all the spirit and freedom usually accorded to William Day's straight tips, especially so when the backers are assured that William's commission has been executed. There is every evidence of extraordinary faith in the horse, and report has it that so far superior is he to Cedric the Saxon, that with him in the race the latter could not win with a feather on his back. Pax is a five-year old, carries 6st. 13lbs., and did not run last year. Kingcraft is looking and going well, and Lord Falmouth is in great hopes that with age he has got over that nervousness which has so often come against him. Landmark, his stable companion, is an equal favourite with him, and I think it just on the cards that Mathew Dawson may repeat his Speculum coup of 1869. In spite of the discouraging accounts of Digby Grand that he has got tight, mean-looking, and will not go a yard kindly, still market indications point to this horse being Mr. Graham's selection. He is a most difficult horse to deal with, so little dependence can be placed on his temper, but the animal who was only a head behind King of the Forest and Albert Victor in the Derby, and who only has 7st. 8lbs. to carry in this race, is to be feared. He has been substantially backed, moreover, by men who know the value of every penny they invest, and who know all about Mr. Graham's trusted champions. After Hamlet's success in the Spencer Plate, I think Bertram's chance second to none.

The Royal Artillery Steeple chases came off at Bromley, the official management being under Mr. Marcus Verral. The fields were wretchedly small and the sport of the poorest description. The well-known steeple chaser Charleville, when running for the United Service Plate, fell and broke his neck, and Captain Sterling's Spitfire cantered in a winner by full twenty lengths. Major Byrne's Jerome, ridden by Mr. H. Brown, carried off the 100 sovs. Gold Cup by three-quarters of a length after a rattling set-to with Captain Burnet on his Diadem. The whole meeting was a chapter of refusals and croppers, and the most enjoyable part of the proceedings was listening to the music of the splendid Artillery band and looking at the ladies who showed up in great form. At Reading Mr. A. Yates has been increasing the roll of his victories by winning the Whitley Park Handicap on Cinna and the Hunter's Stakes on his own Crawler. The Kildare and Irish National Hunt (Punchestown) Races are now on, and I see that Pet Lamb has won the Foxhunter's Plate of 250 sovs. The Prince of Wales' Plate of 300 sovs. fell to Girl of the Period, a brown mare by Artillery, a winner half a dozen times last year.

Mr. Naylor's breeding stud at Hooton Hall is to be brought to the hammer, and the famous stallion Macconi, the best of the "Sweetmeats," will have to find a new owner. The Middle Park stud is to be sold by Messrs. Tattersall without reserve. The sale will be divided into three distinct portions, the first batch of yearlings coming to the hammer on Saturday, June 15, the second on Saturday, July 6. The sale of stallions, brood mares, and foals, will occupy four days commencing July 23rd. Numbers of French studs are being broken up; in fact, nothing appears to flourish in France in these unhappy days.

The Anglo-American boat race between the representative crews of England and the United States is to be rowed from Putney to Mortlake on the 10th of June next, and the American crew is now on its way across the Atlantic. The crew selected by our cousins over the water is the Atlanta, and they have carried off nearly, if not everything, they have competed for. The location of their Club is on the Hudson, and they have a three-mile course at the Elysian Fields, Poboken, New Jersey. The four members selected to do battle with the four of the London Rowing Club, which will represent England in the contest, are E. Smith, bow., T. Van Raden, No. 2; James O'Neil, No. 3; and Russel Withers, stroke. Messrs. Waterbury, Handy, and Levoy, came over as extra men. In all probability the London four will consist of Ryan, Goulston, Long, and Stout as stroke, with Routh and Smith in waiting. Goulston, who rows No. 2, will steer the London boat by a very simple apparatus of his own invention, better than Taylor's English patent or the Yankee appliances. Neither boat is to carry a coxswain. The strangers will train at the Fox and Hounds, Putney, where the Oxford crew put up during their preparation. After the very tight fit it was between our Oxford four and that of Harvard we must not look for a runaway affair, as of late years the Americans have turned their attention seriously to the cultivation and improvement of rowing as an Atlantic exercise. Though English boats have never been beaten by Americans on English rivers, still in the international contests the former have not invariably had their own way, though the latter have still a considerable score of defeats to wipe off. The first match of the kind was between Kelly and Hamill of Pennsylvania, which took place on the coaly Tyne in July 1866. Here Kelly rowed right away from Hamill, who had a short quick stroke with no reach. In 1867, at the Paris regatta the Canadian crew carrying no coxswain, and rowing therefore with an advantage of eight stone over the other crews, won the fours, both for outrigged and inrigged boats. On the 27th August 1869 the Harvard university crew, after a gallant struggle, were worn down by and suffered defeat at the hands of the Oxford four; and in September of the year following Renforth sailed forth from Newcastle and avenged the Paris defeat by pulling round the victorious crew on the Kennebecassis river, New Brunswick; but in 1871, owing to Renforth being seized with mortal illness in his boat during the race from which he immediately died, the Tyne crew were beaten. After Brown of America had paid forfeit to Joseph Sadler of Surbiton, he rowed and beat Sadler's younger brother. William. Taylor's Newcastle crew carried off the prize at the International Regatta at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Saddler won the Sculls, but the famous Ward brothers turned the tables on us by beating Percy's and Bagnall's crews over the four-mile course at Saratoga Springs. Mr. Goulston's selection is a good one, and the London Rowing Club can boast of some really first class oarsmen. Stout and Long won the pairs at Henley in 1869; Long and Goulton carrying off that prize last year. Stout has been amateur champion sculler, and carried off the Diamond sculls. Long has been champion twice, and Ryan has rowed for it. The four will be a tolerably level one running from 10st. 10lbs. to 11st. 6lbs., and they will make their boat travel. The contest will prove hardly less interesting than the great Oxford and Harvard race and the upshot should be the same.

Some further experiments have been made at Wimbledon Common with Mr. Punshon's gun-cotton. This new compound consists of gun cotton prepared in the ordinary manner, but with which nitre and crystals of cane sugar are mixed in certain definite proportions. The experiments with the Army Henri-Martini rifle showed the perfect adaptability of the new invention for use in small arms and its decided superiority over gunpowder in giving a low trajectory and in its penetrating powers. Lord Elcho made some very fair shooting at 500 and 600 yards, and for rapid firing Mr. Paushon, with 50-grain charges, fired ten shots at 100 yards in 70 seconds, scoring four bull's eyes, two centres, and four outers.

The scandal in that good old fighting regiment, the 9th Lancers, has been for some weeks the topic of private and club conversation. Now that the matter has been brought before the House and is no longer *sub judice* there is now no longer necessity for reticence. The true story is this. In 1870, a Mr. Tribe passed at Sandhurst with distinction, became entitled to a direct commission, elected the Cavalry branch to serve in, and was duly appointed to the 9th Lancers. Instead of joining at once he obtained leave to pass the ordeal of another and yet more stringent examination out of which he came with still greater credit. This proceeding roused the ire of the *jeunesse doree* of his regiment, and the youngsters of the corps set their thick heads together to bully their new bookworm comrade, who, in their shallow estimations, could not make a dragoon, because he had the good fortune to be a scholar. I believe they had no personal antipathy to to Mr. Tribe except in that he could pass examinations, and was the first appointed under Mr. Cardwell's new *regime*. A sort of Dr. Fell dislike sprang up against him, "the reason why they could not tell," and the gentlemen who had bought their commissions instituted a system of bullying and of military "rattening," rivalling the days of Cardigan and the black bottle and those of the Robertson court-martial. Colonel Fiennes was absent, and Major Marshall, who commanded, charged Mr. Tribe with having uttered a falsehood, and reported at the same time that he never could be made into a dragoon. The Duke of Cambridge directed a Court of enquiry to investigate the charges, and after receiving its report immediately directed the unjustly accused officer to be released from arrest, and, through the Adjutant General, gave the officers of the 9th Lancers a plain, unvarnished piece of his mind, a morsel not likely to afford them very acute pleasure. Major Marshall has very justly been wigged in the severest manner, and he is held responsible for Sub-Lieutenant Tribe being received in a proper manner by the officers of the regiment. What could the Captain of the unfortunate young fellow's troop have been about? Great blame justly attaches to Sir Hope Grant, who, as full Colonel of the 9th, and as chief military authority at Aldershot, must have known of the discreditable proceedings which were scandalising the camp and the clubs, and who yet remained utterly indifferent and apathetic, whereas it was his undoubted duty to have nipped it in the bud. Colonel Anson has given notice that he shall move for the proceedings of the Court of enquiry and the decision of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. The country is in no humour for scenes of this kind, and will stamp them out, and no repetition of this unseemly schoolboy conduct will be permitted under the heaviest penalties. Men, who endeavour to fit themselves for the onerous and honorable duties they have to perform, are not to be submitted to the silence of Coventry or the petty bullyings of a third-rate private school. Much of this exposé is due to that excellent officer General Lysons, one of our coming men, who was president of the Court of enquiry.

The Park-lane murder is, thanks to the intelligence of British detectives, not to be added to the long list of undetected crimes. The murderess Dixblanc, a Belgian, was arrested in a house in the Rue du Pont, Paris, last Saturday. One of our detectives recognized her, by her photograph, last Thursday, as she was coming out of a low restaurant in the Faubourg St. Denis and traced her to the house in the Rue du Pont, where, after watching her closely for two days, she was arrested by a French officer, Raviart. The first clue was accidentally obtained in the Paris Post Office through the opening of a letter insufficiently addressed. It was signed Margaret Dixblanc, and was written on paper embossed with the monogram of Madame Riel. It appears that the wretch had given up all hopes of escape, as on being arrested she told the officers that she found so many writing about her that she despaired of getting away. In her pockets were found some several English and French papers giving full details of her crime. She is stated to be an immensely powerful woman, and yet by her own allowing it took twenty minutes to effect her diabolical purpose. At first she persisted in resistance, declaring stoutly that her name was Dubois, but on the police searching the house and bringing to light 60,000 francs, the keys of her mistress, some of her trinkets and a pair of blood-stained cuffs, she saw the game was up and made a full confession. She declared she had no accomplices in the awful tragedy, and that her motive was revenge not cupidity. Mr. Calcraft will no doubt attend her at an early date within the precincts of her prison walls and rid the world of this friend.

After writing of such horrors it seems hardly fair to serve up the Tichborne case again. Application for bail on behalf of the claimant has been refused by Mr. Justice Brett, though urged with much pertinacity by Mr. Gorton, his solicitor, on the ground that the trial might not take place for a year, and might then last for two or three months. The Judge was obdurate, however, and considered the offence with which the prisoner is charged too serious to admit of the course proposed. Notice of appeal to the full court was given. The case has to be tried in the Queen's Bench before a special jury, and no especial jury cases are taken until the sittings after Trinity Term which commence on June 15th, but there are stated to be very considerable arrears in the special jury cause list, and unless precedence be given to this case, it could not be reached before the next subsequent sittings, which commence on November 26th. Moreover, the Crown requires time as it has undertaken to prove the claimant is Arthur Orton and not Roger Tichborne. *Au contraire* Roger undertakes to put Arthur Orton in the witness box. Upon his first arrival in this country the claimant stated that he had resided several months as Sir Roger in Chili, and gave the names of those with whom he had formed intimacies. A commission was issued, and some fifteen or sixteen reliable witnesses identified the present inmate of Newgate by his photograph and verified his statement that they knew him in Chili, but under the name of "Arturo," from 1849 to 1853, at which time the Simon Pure, the young Roger, was at Stonyhurst and serving with the Carbineers. Important evidence of the same kind is said to be forthcoming from Australia, but the difficulty is in how to get it, for subpœnas are so much waste paper in foreign countries and the colonies, and in criminal cases commissions for the examination of witnesses cannot be issued. All that can be done is to prevail on the witnesses to attend voluntarily, a somewhat difficult task. In the meantime Roger is in Newgate, where the surgeon prescribes plenty of B. and S. and generous diet. He laughs at the Attorney General and seems quite confident of a victory. Lord Rivers is his chief supporter, and Messrs. Boddington and Manley, the accountants, have been distributing Tichborne Defence Fund collection cards to all the large hotel-keepers, licensed victuallers, large employers of labour, shopkeepers, and others all over the country. The bonds are still worth money, and are by no means worthless paper.

Mr. R. Desmond Sulivan, the Master of the Hambledon Hounds, has been killed by a fall from his horse. The animal swerved and threw him, but unfortunately the rider's foot hung in the stirrup, and the result was death. His wife was the only person present to see her husband dashed to pieces and yet unable to rescue him. Lady Charles Innes Ker has quite recovered, one of the few fractures of the base of the skull ever known not to have proved fatal. Mr. Brockton has quite recovered from the injuries he received in the Grand National.

There is a deal of angry correspondence going on now in the daily journals on the subject of Mess Expenditure, and Colonel Peyton of the 7th Dragoons Guards is being somewhat roughly handled for having expelled beer from his mess table. The gallant Colonel, who socially is a polished gentleman and officially a meritorious officer, has a crotchet about beer, and thinks it "not conducive to the welfare of the regiment or the well-being or happiness of the officers," and yet it is found at most gentlemen's tables.

BOMBAY.

Cutch.—A native paper censures the administration of the Cutch principality. It states that the kharbharees of this State are not the right men.

Theft.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Mahadoo Luxmon to six months' imprisonment for stealing a brass lamp, the property of one Bheekee, woman.

The Marriage of the Sister of the Rajah of Dhurumpore with one of the sons of the Rajah of Dhranghadra is to take place to-morrow at Dhurumpore, in the Surat collectorate.

The Non-Agricultural Tax.—The *Guzerat Mitra* expresses its disappointment at the continuance of the non-agricultural tax for another year. The *Akhbar Soudagar* adds its voice in condemnation of the tax.

A Warning to Buggy-Drivers.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Mahadoo Govin, a buggy-driver, was charged with cruelly torturing his horse. He admitted the offence, and was fined five rupees.

Accident.—On Tuesday two Hindoo labourers, employed at the Bhathia Spinning and Weaving Mills, Parell, accidentally fell off a scaffolding. They were much hurt, and were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Our New Governor.—We understand that His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse has caused a circular to be issued to all heads of departments, directing them speedily to dispose of all the business remaining in arrear in their establishments.

Prizes in Kattywar Schools.—A correspondent of the *Arya Mitra* regrets to find that the Educational Committee at Rajcote has decided upon discontinuing the distribution of annual prizes in the schools in Kattywar, under a belief that the people have commenced to appreciate education, and that there is no need for prizes.

Highway Robberies near Poona.—A correspondent of a Marathi paper complains of the increase of the crime of highway robbery &c., on the public road leading from Poona to Sattara. He attributes the evil to the recent discontinuance of the practice of calling over the rolls every evening of the ramoosees and other robber tribes in the villages.

Murdered by Dacoits.—We learn from a native paper that a few days ago a Hindoo resident of Borsud, in the district of Kaira, by name Ramdas Madhowdas, was shot by a gang of dacoits, and died soon afterwards. The Police Superintendent of Kaira has offered a reward of Rs. 100 to the person or persons who could trace the perpetrator of the crime.

Victoria Theatrical Company.—It will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere that the members of the above company reproduce this evening, at their own theatre, their new play entitled "Jehangir," for the last time before families only. An exhibition of flying and singing fairies will conclude the evening's entertainment.

Strangers' Friend Society.—A meeting of the supporters of the Strangers' Friend Society was held yesterday in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall—Mr. J. A. Forbes in the chair. The report and accounts for the past year were adopted; and a committee and officers were appointed for the ensuing year. Our report of the proceedings will be published in an early issue.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Band-staud this evening:—

March	Old Friends	Uroth.
Overture (Op.)	Gazza Ladra	Rossini.
Valse	Marguerite	Godfrey.
Selection (Op.)	Orphet six Sur ces	Offenbach.
Quadrille	Campbell Minstrels	D. Abbet.
Galop	Starmot Scarmot	Cassidy.

A Forged Currency Note.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Maratha named Laxmon Ram Begraj, was charged with having been found in possession of a currency note for Rs. 1,000, knowing the same to be forged. There was a warrant against the man on a charge of theft, and on the search being made the note was found upon him. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail.

A New Song-Book.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a collection of Gujeratee songs, compiled by a "Lover of Music," and issued from the *Fort Printing Press*. It is the first collection of its kind, and contains about 400 songs sung at the performances of the different Parsee dramatic companies in Bombay, in addition to some miscellaneous songs. The book is likely to find many readers in the Parsee community.

Grant Road Theatre.—We have to draw attention to an advertisement in another column announcing that the "Bombay Amateurs," a new dramatic company composed of respectable young Parsees, perform for the third time this evening, at the Grant Road Theatre, the well known tragedy of "Shahjadah Airuch," the materials of which have been selected from the Shah-Nameh. The play is well got up, and abounds in delightful scenes. The company hopes the indulgent public will favour them with a fair patronage.

The Gaekwar of Baroda.—A Marathi paper says—"Why does the Bombay Government connive at the outrageous and oppressive doings of the present Gaekwar? It is positively necessary that the Bombay Government should do something to mitigate the evils from which the people of Baroda are suffering. There was misrule enough in the time of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, but Mulharao has surpassed his brother in this respect. His Highness has now issued an order that no widow shall move about in the streets of Baroda till 10 A.M."

David Sassoon Benevolent Institution.—A meeting, very numerously attended by the members of the Jewish community, was held at the school-rooms of the David Sassoon Benevolent Institution in Byculla on Tuesday afternoon, for the distribution of medals and prizes to the most deserving students. The chair was taken by Sir Albert Sassoon, who, after a brief examination in English and Hebrew, handed the rewards to the respective recipients with a few words of encouragement. The pupils, who number about 90, appear to be making very good progress in their studies.

Exhibition of the Jewraj Baloo Girls' School.—The annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Jewraj Baloo Girl's School took place on Monday afternoon in the hall of the New Cloth Market. His Highness the Rajah of Dhrangadhra was called to the chair. There were nearly six hundred native gentlemen present on this interesting occasion. Mr. Munsookhram Cooberjee, the secretary of the institution, read the report for the past year, which was most satisfactory. After the examination of some of the senior pupils of the school in different branches of their studies, the chairman awarded prizes to the most deserving ones. His Highness the Maharajah, Messrs. Dadabhoy Nowrosjee, Dadoba Pandoorung, and two or three other gentlemen next addressed the meeting, and the proceedings then terminated. His Highness presented Rs. 300 to the school to be added to the original sum of Rs. 1,000 which he presented last year.

Where is the Police?—We learn that about midnight on Tuesday last a bungalow in Cheray, Tanna, occupied by Messrs. Vining and Shrewsbury, was burglariously entered, and a cash-box which, fortunately for the owners, contained only about twenty rupees, was carried away along with a leather bag containing some valuable papers and articles. The burglars were evidently disturbed in their depredation, as a small amount of plate belonging to the gentlemen in question was left untouched. About a fortnight ago a similar robbery took place at a bungalow near the Tanna railway station, and Rs. 130 in cash were carried off. About the same time Captain Monsell's bungalow was entered and Rs. 1,200 worth of jewellery stolen. Last week an unsuccessful attempt was made at the Deputy Collector's house. This is, we think, a pretty long list to make any one ask "Where is the police?" and to induce the police authorities to exercise a due vigilance instead of permitting a continuance of the apathy which has led to the escape of the culprits in the above instances.

An Unhappy Couple.—It will be remembered that about a fortnight ago a young Parsee woman, of about fourteen years of age, named Dossebaee, appeared before the Senior Magistrate and obtained a summons against her husband, by name Ardaseer Byramjee Davur, whom she charged with assault. The case came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Second Magistrate. Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley,) appeared on behalf of the complainant; Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, for the defendant. Mr. Rimington stated that the parties were married about the 30th March last, and within so short a time the husband assaulted his wife, an educated young lady, on several occasions; and particularly on three occasions he assaulted her most brutally. The reason defendant assigned for such brutal conduct was that the parents of the complainant gave him but a small dowry with his wife, and that this degraded him among his friends and relatives. Mr. Jehanghier raised a preliminary objection that the Court had no jurisdiction inasmuch as the assault in question took place in the Girgaum Division, where the parties resided, and that consequently the case ought to have been brought in the Girgaum Police Court. Mr. Dosabhoy said that these divisions were made solely for the convenience of the magistrates to dispose of the cases. He could very easily hear this case without sending it to the Girgaum Police Court. The complainant was examined, and she described at length how she was assaulted and on what occasions. The magistrate, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, bound over the defendant in the sum of Rs. 200 in his own recognizances to keep the peace towards complainant for a period of six months.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The S. S. General Havelock, Captain W. Teasdale, arrived yesterday from Cochin (May 7th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Dickinson, and 224 deck passengers.

The ship Sir Charles Napier, 1,160 tons, Captain T. Dodson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (December 23rd) with a cargo of 1,210 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

The S. S. Krishna, 1,789 tons, Captain A Douglas, arrived yesterday from London (April 8th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel touched at Port Said and Suez, and is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The S.S. Ionia, 1,144 tons, Captain J. W. Firth, arrived yesterday from Sunderland (March 1st) with a cargo of 1,453 tons coals. The vessel touched at Ferrol, Gibraltar, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, and is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| High Water. Time.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, the Administrator-General, Bengal, having been granted one month's leave of absence, Mr. C. J. Wilkinson will officiate for him during his absence.

Calcutta High Court.—At present it is uncertain on what date the Appellate Side of the High Court will move into the new buildings; but when it does so, the convenience of the pleaders will be consulted by the Judges as much as possible.—*Englishman.*

The British Indian Association, Oudh, held a special meeting at the Kaiser Bagh, Lucknow, on Tuesday last, to express their regret at Mr. Gore Ouseley's departure. It was unanimously resolved that, as a mark of respect, the taluqdars should escort Mr. Ouseley from his residence to the railway station on Thursday.

Reception by Lord Napier of Magdala.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief held an evening party on Thursday, the 9th instant, to receive native gentlemen at His Lordship's quarters at Fort William. Among the guests there were His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, the Foreign Minister of His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala, as well as the Vakeels of their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jheend, Jeypore, and Nepal. The élite of the Calcutta community, were also present. His Excellency received his guests very cordially, and held a conference with one and all of them; and they were all apparently very much gratified.—*Indian Daily News.*

MR. COWAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Sir,—It is a matter of regret that people will not consider what they are writing about when they send letters for publication in the newspapers. In your issue of the 7th instant "Spoker" thus begins his epistle:—"A great wrong has been done; a *grand* public servant has been ruined. Unaided by a single European soldier, unfortunate Mr. Cowan saved Upper India from insurrection with all its concomitant horrors. For this he is dismissed the service!" Had your correspondent taken the trouble to inquire, he would have easily learnt that Upper India was not in any danger from insurrection in January last. I assume that under the guidance of his imagination he is writing in good faith, for what he states is new to those who reside in the Punjab. When the miserable Kuka raid took place not many miles from Loodiana, the residents of that station, I understand, were so well aware of its contemptible character that they took no steps to provide for their safety. The band, consisting of about one hundred men, was repulsed easily by the servants of Sirdar Mitsing when they made an attack on his little fort of Muloudh. It went on to Malair Kotla, were it was more roughly treated. The Kukas had started from Bhynee about the 13th or 14th January, and hunger and wounds and the sense of failure had so operated on them by the 16th, that on their retreat from Malair Kotla four or five armed men sufficed to take them prisoners, and lead them back in custody to that place. Mr. Cowan reached that city *after* the occurrence of these events, and, from the Government orders published by you on the 4th instant, it is clear that, in blowing away from guns 49 or 50 of the helpless prisoners, he acted without any public necessity and "in contravention of positive orders." If Government had failed to mark its sense of disapprobation of conduct so utterly opposed to reason, it would have been liable to fresh condemnation at the bar of public opinion. After manifesting such gross want of judgment, Mr. Cowan could not possibly have been retained in any post of responsibility. I am very sorry for Mr. Cowan personally, for he must have had merit to have risen from the position of a junior clerk in an office to the post of Acting Deputy Commissioner; but to proclaim him as a martyr to public duty is simply absurd. Punjabee.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Sir,—If there was no foundation for entertaining fear of the Kukas, why did Government send troops to the Punjab? Why keep the first Goorkhas in tents for months at Loodiana? Why stop the 17th B. C. till the battery of artillery came up, which they were to escort from Umballa to Lahore? I can tell you, as a Punjabee, that there *was* great dread, and that poor ill-used Mr. Cowan, in the opinion of 99 out of 100, saved a rising in the Punjab by his severe yet opportune execution of the rebels. If those people who have so shamefully treated him had only been up here in February and March, and had been out, alone almost, in the district, they would have sung a different song, and been grateful enough for *his* pluck. It's all very well, when you're safe in Calcutta and England, to cry out "Shame, shame!" and talk about brutality, &c. I only wish the Duke of Argyll had been out here as an Assistant Commissioner at that time or down near Malair Kotla. Punjab.

THE AGRA COURT MARTIAL.

In General Orders by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief dated Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th May 1872, it is reported that at a General Court Martial assembled at Agra, on Friday, 5th April, Captain Wilby Albony Liot, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—"For having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Shapyan, in or about the month of September 1871, made the following false and malicious accusation to Captain K. R. B. Wodehouse, of the 62nd Regiment of Foot, and to Lieutenant H. Jones, of the 62nd Regiment of Foot, of and concerning Lieutenant Robert Hayne, of the same regiment, in substance and to the effect following; that is to say, that Lieutenant Hayne had acquired a very bad character among card-players; that he, Captain Liot, would never play with him again, and that he had heard other gentlemen make the same remark; one of them was Captain E. J. Machell, Royal Artillery, who during a game at "Ecarte" had called him, Lieutenant Hayne, a "damned leg," and said he, Captain Machell, would not play cards with him, Lieutenant Hayne, any more." The Court found the prisoner, Captain Wilby Albony Liot, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, not guilty of the charge preferred against him, of which he was accordingly acquitted.

"GOLDEN OPINIONS" OF LORD NORTHBROOK AT CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman.*)

Lord Northbrook appears to be "buying golden opinions from all sorts of people," padres included. In the first place, he has the attribute of manliness, a quality which all Englishmen admire; and then he has enlarged ideas on the subject of entertainments, at least so 'tis reported. Human nature remains pretty much the same in all ages, and Britons are just as fond of the "panem et circenses" as the old Romans were. In India especially they expect to be both fed and amused, and a Viceroy who appreciates that phase in the character of his countrymen will be sure to find apologists, whatever his political life may be. If we must have an income-tax, let us at least sweeten it with the Viceregal "cakes and ale." And then he has inaugurated his reign by going to early morning church! This was, we should have thought, a natural thing enough; but the *Indian Church Gazette* gives prominent notice to the fact, as if it was one that was not quite to be expected.

So our new monarch starts for his summer retreat with an already considerable amount of popularity; and gratitude being a lively sense of favours to come, we shall probably add that virtue to our own list of good qualities, and look forward to the cold season with blissful anticipation.

ARRIVAL OF LORD NAPIER AT MADRAS.

(*Madras Times*, May 13.)

The P. and O. steamer Sumaira, having on board Lord and Lady Napier, was expected at Madras from Calcutta some time on Saturday, and, during the whole of that day she was anxiously looked out for. Arrangements had been made to give Lord and Lady Napier as hearty a welcome as possible. All the troops in garrison were to be out, if the steamer arrived at a convenient time for a parade of the regiments, and tents were pitched at the land-end of the pier, in which ladies and gentlemen wishing to meet Lord and Lady Napier on their arrival might assemble. But Saturday passed off without any signs of the steamer Sumatra, and many ladies and gentlemen who had been on the pier, and who had lingered there even long after the shades of night had begun to fall, went away to their homes disappointed. It was expected that the steamer would certainly come in during Saturday night, but it did not so happen, and she was not sighted even after the next day's sun had risen. As the contract time of the steamer had passed some anxiety was felt, but all anxiety was removed at about a quarter to two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when three guns fired from St. George's Bastion announced that the steamer was coming in. When the vessel anchored, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Two port boats which had been held in readiness at once started to the steamer, Captain Crowther and Colonel Baldock proceeding in one of them. Soon after this a number of gentlemen began to arrive at the beach, and by the time the boats that had started for the steamer were preparing to return a good number had come together. The first boat arrived at the pier at about half-past three o'clock, and Lady Napier, who was in it, landed and came across the gap in the cradle, accompanied by Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. Dalyell. When Lady Napier reached the land side of the pier she was met by the Hon. the Governor and a large number of gentlemen and Mrs. Dalrymple and Mrs. Bowen. Her ladyship entered the pier waggon which had been fitted up for the occasion and remained in it until the arrival of Lord Napier. His Lordship landed about a quarter of an hour afterwards under a salute of twenty-one guns. Lord Napier also landed by the pier and passed over the gap in the cradle, being accompanied by the Hon. R. S. Ellis, the Hon. W. Huddleston, and an aide-de-camp. Lord and Lady Napier then proceeded in the waggon to the end of the pier, and, after alighting from the carriage, were conducted to the tents, where by this time a very large number of gentlemen had assembled. After greetings had been exchanged, Lord Napier and the Hon. the Governor proceeded in an open carriage to Government House escorted by troopers of the Bodyguard; and Lady Napier accompanied by Dr. Furnell followed in another carriage. Three hearty cheers were given for Lord Napier when his Lordship was proceeding to enter his carriage to go on to Government House.

The troops in garrison did not turn out, owing to the heat at the time the steamer arrived.

The Agent of the P. and O. Company has kindly favoured us with the following information:—"The Sumatra was delayed coming into port by nearly a day, owing to having experienced bad weather in the Bay. She carried away the pilot; and the leadsman from the Sandheads."

Lord and Lady Napier are to bid a final farewell to Madras at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

LORD NAPIER IN MADRAS.

OPENING OF THE MADRAS WATER WORKS.

The inauguration of the water works by Lord Napier, which was to have taken place on Saturday afternoon, came off this morning. The attendance on the occasion showed that it could not have been generally known that the ceremony was to be performed. Mr. Loch, the Officiating President of the Municipality, was able only at a late hour yesterday afternoon to ascertain when Lord Napier would perform the ceremony, and as soon as the hour was fixed he did his best to let as many as possible know of it; but as it was not possible to circulate the information to all who had received tickets, it was not to be wondered at that a large number of seats which had been provided were vacant. The attendance, however, was not small, and the proceedings passed off very well. Among those present were the Hon. the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Haines. The ceremony took place in a spot of ground which lies at the junction of the Pantheon and Cooum River roads. This piece of ground was transformed into a really beautiful place. Seats were arranged on three sides, and were covered over by an awning. The seats and awning were arranged to suit the evening, and the awning was of little use in the morning as the sun rising right in front of the seats shone upon the spectators. This of course could not be helped, and as the proceedings did not occupy any length of time, the inconvenience occasioned could not have been much felt. A dais was prepared for Lord and Lady Napier and the Hon. the Governor, and above this was the inscription, "Welcome, Lord Napier." In the centre of the space an ornamented fountain was erected. It was made up of water pipes of different sizes which were fitted into each other, and it stood in a basin which was surrounded by plants. Pots with plants were placed in a larger circle outside the basin, and they gave the whole place a very fresh and lively appearance. Near the main entrance to the place were fixed posts with flags. Altogether the arrangements were very tastefully got up, and became the important occasion. The Volunteer Guards assembled on the Camp Equipage Esplanade, and from there marched under the command of Major Coleman to the place where Lord Napier was to open the water works, to do honour to their late honorary Colonel. They were drawn up in front of the main entrance. Lord and Lady Napier, accompanied by the Hon. the Governor and escorted by the Bodyguard, arrived at the place at a quarter past six o'clock precisely. The Volunteer Guards presented arms, and their Excellencies were received by the Municipal Commissioners and conducted to the seats on the dais provided for them. Mr. J. C. Loch, the Officiating President of the Municipality, then said that before reading an address to Lord Napier, he would, in the name of the Municipal Commissioners, thank Lady Napier for her kindness in being present. They felt that her Ladyship had come at a considerable inconvenience to herself, and therefore thanked her most sincerely for the honour she did them, and the pleasure she afforded by being present. To the Honourable the Governor also Mr. Loch expressed the acknowlegments of the Municipal Commissioners for his presence on the occasion. An address was then read by Mr. Loch.

Lord Napier in replying to the address said—Mr. Loch and Gentlemen,—The address which I have had the honour to receive justly records that the project for the supply of water to Madras has been a matter of interest and solicitude to the Government of this Presidency for some years past. We earnestly desired to co-operate with the Municipality in conferring this benefit on the city, and we once hoped to do it almost gratuitously, as far as the mere supply of water was concerned. The scheme was liberal in its conception. It has been partly frustrated in its execution by unexpected difficulties. The Cortilliar poured its waters wastefully to the sea. To divert the current at the period of its floods into two ancient but enlarged reservoirs between the river and the town, to collect the water in those reservoirs for the double purpose of irrigation and municipal consumption, and to make the profits of irrigation defray the cost of the whole undertaking, except the charge for municipal distribution, was the original aim of Government. It would be painful for me to trace the successive stages by which our expectations have been dispelled. The plans were prepared by an accomplished engineer. The work was sanctioned and superintended by the most competent professional skill at our disposal, but the expenditure gradually and greatly surpassed the estimate, and while the disbursements expanded, the prospect of returns from cultivation shrank under a more careful inspection and analysis. The project cost far more and yielded far less than we anticipated. It soon became apparent that the profits expected from irrigation would offer no commensurate interest on the capital to be expended, it was necessary to bring the city under contribution on the same footing as the land, but finally even this proved not to be enough, and as matters now definitively stand, a large balance will have to be repaid by Government to the Imperial Exchequer by easy instalments from the ordinary and financial assignments. The history of the project must, I confess, be acknowledged to have been on the part of Government not without some admixture of illusion and error, but the illusions were benevolent, the errors were in part excusable, and after all the result lies before you; the water of the Cortilliar is flowing at your feet.

I wish, gent lemen, that I could affirm with truth that the project of municipal distribution of which we now almost witness the completion is perfect in all respects. This unhappily cannot be asserted, and your address itself indicates defects. The greater part of the city will be pervaded by wholesome water, but the water will not be as beautiful as it is salubrious, and it cannot be transmitted to every portion of the municipal area. There are no filtering beds and no mechanical power for propelling the fluid to desirable distances and elevation. I must regard these defects in the scheme as misfortunes, but I cannot regard them as a reproach. The Municipal Commission have worked with the means and the resources at their disposal. They have done what they could with prudence. They have not attempted a standard of perfection which may be admired and envied at Calcutta, but which was beyond the legitimate attainment of this poorer Municipality. They have worked with plain and common methods for the popular good, leaving refinements and developments to a later time. Meanwhile the Municipal Commission will be rewarded by the gratitude and the welfare of their poorer fellow-citizens.

If I might venture to offer some parting words of advice to the Municipality and the Government, I would say to the Municipality, do not be in a hurry to would say to the Municipality, do not increase the loan which is already heavy, so heavy that it could only be justified for a great purpose of public health and convenience like this. Try the present system patiently, and abide by it if it essentially serves the purpose for which it is designed. There are other evils besides an imperfect water supply, and perhaps more intolerable. Increasing taxation and irredeemable debt are such evils. To the Government I would say—Continue to examine the sources of water supply both to the north and south of the city. The Cortilliar in its highest freshes will still send some water to the sea. The basins of the Cholaveran and Red Hills Lakes may now be enlarged to the greatest measure compatible with safety, but the head waters of the river in the Hills may still offer appropriate sites for storage reservoirs which might be rendered available hereafter. On the other hand, the Adyar to the south of the municipal area still discharges a considerable volume into the backwater, which is all lost to cultivation and human consumption. Various plans for the utilisation of this drainage channel have been suggested and rejected, but I do not think that the enquiry has been exhausted. It may still be that in the Adyar we possess a source available for the irrigation and water supply of the southern and south-western borders of the municipal area. Without urging the Municipality on precipitate or extravagant projects, our knowledge in this matter should be completed, and the facts thus ascertained should be laid up and matured for future use when the financial condition of the city shall justify a movement onwards. Gentlemen, while we regard the benefits conferred upon the Municipality of Madras by the present scheme of water supply with temperate satisfaction, I claim your concurrence in the same sentiment when I point to the restoration and enlargement which have been effected during the last few years in three of the superior irrigational basins which we owe to the industry and skill of the natives of this part of the Carnatic. The great tanks of Cholareran, Red Hills, and Chembrumbaukum, two of which are connected with the water supply, were all some years ago in a state of deterioration and decay. They are all now placed in a state of permanent stability and augmented usefulness. The expenditure on these works will not amount to less than £160,000, an expenditure chiefly distributed in wages, and which must therefore have conferred a benefit on a portion of the country which is poor and subject to frequent droughts.

I shall not occupy your attention long with the expression of my personal sentiments in connection with the ceremony of this day. But I would not be thought insensible or ungrateful. I have received in leaving Madras or since I left it, several marks of affection and regret which have touched and gratified me deeply. But you have offered me to day the most delicate and the most honourable token of regard, by inviting me to associate my action and my name with a durable work designed for the good of the people, and especially of the poor. It is thus that I have aspired to be remembered. Your goodness and the friendly mediation of His Excellency the Governor have rendered this aspiration a reality. It only remains for me to thank you cordially for the affectionate welcome which you have addressed to Lady Napier. She has always warmly identified herself with any endeavours which, I in common with the Government, have been enable to make for the good of Madras. She has blended her feelings and her efforts with ours as far as her position and her sex allowed. She now participates in the same honour and the same reward. She cherishes the same gratitude, and this manifestation of your kindness will never be obliterated from her memory or from mine.

After this Lord Napier went up to the wheel that had been fitted up and opened the sluice. The water at once flowed from the fountain. The rise was not high, but the fall was beautiful. The rays of the sun striking upon the cascade had a glorious effect, and the place near the fountain was rendered very cool. The water was tasted by their Excellencies and other ladies and gentlemen who were present. Lord and Lady Napier, accompanied by the Hon. the Governor, then proceeded to their carriage; the band of the Civic Corps struck up the National Anthem, and the guards presented arms; and their Excellencies went on to the Government House. Thus ended the inauguration of the Water Works of Madras. It is a pity that circumstances should have prevented the ceremony from coming off at the time that was originally fixed, as the Municipality had gone to a great deal of trouble in making the arrangements for the occasion as complete as possible. The time allowed them for their preparations was short, yet everything was very creditably got through, and Mr. Loch and Mr. Lee and their assistants, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Smith, are to be congratulated on the success that attended their efforts to make the opening of the Madras Water Works as interesting as possible.—*Madras Times.*

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

(*Times*, April 26.)

An incident which need never have arisen has terminated. Yesterday evening the House of Commons was as much crowded as it had been the Thursday before, and a casual visitor might have thought that if there was not another Ministerial defeat impending, there was, at least, some hardly-contested battle to be fought and won before the night passed and the hour of adjournment arrived. There was, however, nothing more than a hostile demonstration, followed by a withdrawal of forces on both sides. Mr. Fawcett came to arraign the conduct of the Government in threatening to treat a vote on Lord Hartington's Instruction to the Committee on the Dublin University Bill as a Vote of Confidence, without giving, as is usual, the earliest opportunity for the discussion of the Vote, and Mr. Gladstone was heard in defence of the course he had determined to pursue. Two hours were thus consumed in excellent speaking; but what answer is to be made to those who ask how the Dublin University Bill was left at the end? All that can be said is that it is precisely where it would have been if the fictitious agitation of the last four days had never been excited. The House of Commons is in the unsatisfactory position of a healthy man who has had a dose of violent medicine administered to him through the excessive energy of a physician who could not let him alone. He has suffered much discomfort and inconvenience, and at the end he is not better—perhaps he is a little worse—than at the beginning. What has been the effect of the precipitate threat of resignation and dissolution which disturbed honest men on Monday? The Dublin University Bill never had a chance of being discussed on Tuesday; it had, of course, no chance last night; and whenever it does come on, now that people have had time to think about it—whether it be next week or the week after—it will be discussed pretty much as if the Ministerial terrors had not been invoked.

The immediate conduct of the Dublin University Bill may be left to Mr. Fawcett, who closed yesterday's debate with the declaration that he should do his best as a private member to press it forward, and who may be trusted to redeem his promise. The incident of the week has, however, raised some questions of permanent importance, which deserve calmer consideration than they have yet received. It is, for instance, asked whether Her Majesty's Government can threaten to treat a question as a matter of confidence without giving the earliest opportunity of having it settled. Mr. Bouverie, after saying yesterday that the course pursued by the Government had involved the House in an "unexampled mess," added that he was not aware there had ever before been an occasion in which a Ministry, having announced that it would regard the success or defeat of a particular measure as a Vote of Want of Confidence, had deferred the discussion of that measure to an indefinite and uncertain day. We agree with Mr. Bouverie that the course taken by the Government is without precedent, but then we must add that the circumstances provoking it are also without precedent, and we cannot, therefore, without examination condemn the conduct of the Ministry simply because it is unprecedented. It is admitted that every Government must give up the first night at its command for the discussion of any direct vote of censure on its conduct or policy, and the reason is to be found in the Constitutional principle that the Crown cannot retain in office Ministers who do not possess the confidence of the House of Commons. Every Administration is bound to meet at once any challenge expressing mistrust, because the trust of the House is the first condition of its existence. Is the case altered when a Minister declares that he will regard as a Vote of Confidence or Distrust a motion which has not been advanced in that sense by the member giving notice of it? The proper answer appears to be that if the member thus warned accepts the issue raised against him, and expresses his determination to proceed, the Minister is as much bound to give him a day as if his motion had been originally advanced as a Vote of Censure. The reason then becomes the same in the one case as in the other. There is, according to the admission of the Minister, a motion hanging over him involving an expression of want of confidence in his policy, and, since no Minister can be protected by the Crown who does not possess the confidence of the representatives of the people, he is bound to anticipate what he interprets as implied censure. It is a confirmation of this view that if the contrary position be sound it would enable a Minister at any time to paralyze the legislative efforts of private members without any check to limit the arbitrary character of his discretion. The Permissive Bill of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, referred to by Dr. Playfair, might be at once shelved, and with it Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson's Licensing Bill, as implying a want of confidence in the policy indicated in Lord Kimberley's Bill. A Government may fairly claim the right of regarding a rival measure as a censure of its own, but in declaring that it accepts it in this sense it must brave the consequences of its declaration. The Ministry of the day cannot, in a word, invest a motion with the importance of a Vote of Censure without consistently abiding by its own act, and it must be remembered that it is its own act alone which brings about the consequences. We should scarcely have thought it necessary to point this out had it not been for the extraordinary confusion of thought into which Mr Osborne Morgan fell yesterday. He seemed to think that the case before the House would be exactly reproduced if he were to go to the Prime Minister and demand a night for the discussion of his Burials Bill under the alternative of treating a refusal as a question of want of confidence. The threat of want of confidence which has been raised in connexion with the Dublin University Bill did not come from the authors and promoters of the measure, but from the Ministry resisting it.

We have always admitted that the Ministers of the Crown have acted quite within their right in declaring that they will regard a rejection of Lord Hartington's Instruction as a Vote of Want of Confidence. It is to be regretted that they did not say as much openly before, instead of leaving it to be inferred from doubtful and ambiguous language; and, indeed, it is to be regretted that the question was not directly raised at the second reading of the Bill. The authors of the Dublin University Bill do without doubt mean that they have no confidence as to the direction in which Parliamentary exigencies may drive the Government in dealing with Irish University Education, and they, therefore, prefer to settle the matter for themselves. They have some reason for their apprehension—not of the present Government only, but of every Government. They remember the Supplementary Charter, and the extraordinary circumstances under which it was issued. They remember Mr. Disraeli's proposed recognition of the Catholic College, and assignment of stipends to its Professors or Examiners. Among the Amendments on the Notice Paper to the Bill now before the House is a plan for leaving Trinity College undisturbed, and balancing it by the transfer of a million from the surplus funds of the Irish Church for the endowment of a new College under Roman Catholic direction. Everybody knows that this question of Irish University Education is a chronic Ministerial difficulty, and the Dublin University Bill is put forward to anticipate and prevent any possible sectarian settlement. It is an expression of distrust of Ministerial power rather than of Ministerial intentions; and the reticence as to his own plans which Mr. Gladstone admitted and defended yesterday cannot dispel this distrust. It is true that the Ministry refused to give any information as to the character of their Land Bill before it was introduced, and that they were exposed to much criticism in consequence. Looking back three years, we cannot help saying that we think this criticism was well-founded. Had the Government spoken more definitely of the legislation they were about to recommend to Parliament, they would have checked the growth of the wild hopes and fancies which grew up in 1869 and have proved troublesome since. The justification sought for in this precedent is imperfect, while the general rule is to present to Parliament for consideration and debate Bills on which the Government have formed a plan of action even when there is no probability of the Bills immediately passing into law. Bankruptcy Bills, Appeal Court Bills, Licensing Bills, Local Government Bills, Merchant Shipping Bills are cases in point. Why should not an Irish Education Bill be added to the number? The answer supplied by popular belief is, because the Government know that its introduction must alienate some either of their English and Scotch Liberal or of their Irish Roman Catholic supporters. The authors of the Dublin University Bill are afraid that free education may be endangered, if not sacrificed, in an attempt to conciliate Roman Catholic support, and they desire to prevent this contingency. Mr. Gladstone resents the implied distrust as a want of confidence, whereupon the authors of the Bill, accepting the challenge, claim the benefit of the early discussion which must, on principle, be conceded to a Vote of Confidence. We regret for Mr. Gladstone's own sake that he did not take the advice, tendered him at the beginning of the week, to close at once with his antagonists, and thus secure a victory which may be made less complete by delay.

THE LOWERING OF BOATS.

Mr. Stirling Lacon, a gentleman well known in connection with the sea and all that appertains to it, has, we understand, submitted to the Admiralty and to the Board of Trade a plan by which boats can be immediately lowered in safety while a ship is going at full speed through the water. So far back as the summer of 1852 Mr. Lacon was lowered with a boat containing three men besides himself from a steamer going at the rate of 12½ knots with perfect success. The experiment was repeated several times in the presence of the late Admiral Sir Edward Tucker, K.C.B., Admiral George Hathorn, and many other distinguished officers both English and foreign. The plan, which is a very simple one, and combines a few of the best points of Clifford's invention, has been generously placed at the disposal of the authorities by Mr. Lacon, who has not sought to protect his rights by patent or otherwise. The matter is one worthy of the attention of Mr. Goschen and his colleagues.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

A Poor Fellow Sold.—According to a contemporary a gentleman in Berlin has made the following announcement—"My wife having deceived me in regard to her age before her marriage, claiming to be twenty-six only when she was thirty-seven and had false teeth, while I am only twenty-two and have sound teeth; therefore I will pay no debts after her contracting."

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RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.
Rimmel's Bilang-Bilang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.
Rimmel's Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.
Rimmel's Dugong Oil Soap, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.
Rimmel's Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.
Rimmel's Rose Water Costume and Floral Crackers, very amusing for Balls and Parties.
Rimmel's Violet, Rose-Leaf, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.
A liberal allowance to Shippers.
Eugène Rimmel, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; and 76, King's, Road, Brighton.
Sold by all Perfumery Vendors

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—
Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 10¼d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 9/16d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 10 7/16d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 7/16d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 3/8d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 3/8d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 14th May 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
Current Deposit Accounts.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
Exchange.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rents and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, an UPPER-STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Ms. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.
Bombay, 25th March 1872.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the thoroughbred BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE "ACKWORTH," by Atlas, out of Fanny by Figaro. He is 7 years old, stands about 16 hands, a good fencer, very fast and perfectly quiet, both in saddle and single harness, and has won two Steeplechases. Price, Rs. 1,250. Apply to Mr. ABDOOL RAYMON, Mahomed Bauker's Stables, Bhendy Bazaar.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated
DUMLOT TEAS,
which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea grown in India.

	Cash.	Credit.
Pekoe Souchong, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 per lb. & 10 lb. Boxes	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Pekoe Mixture, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 lb. Boxes	" 2 0	" 2 4
Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	" 2 4	" 2 8
Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	" 2 8	" 2 12

We have always on hand the well-known and much-appreciated
KOUSANIE COMPANY'S TEAS.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Kousanie Souchong	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Kousanie Mixture	" 2 0	" 2 4
Kousanie Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	" 2 2	" 2 6

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards of any of the above Teas are allowed 10 per cent. discount.
D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Merchants and Agents.
11, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1872.

FOR SALE.
GUNS, RIFLES, &c.
MR. W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has consigned for Sale to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co. the following GUNS and RIFLES, manufactured by him, suitable for Indian sport, and warrants the shooting of the Rifles to be accurate, with a flat trajectory, and the Guns to shoot close and strong:—
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Rifle, C. F. Patent Strikers, No. 9,789, 16 Bore ..... Rs. 412
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Gun for Snider ammunition, No. 9,438 (·577) 26 Inches 300
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading, No. 10,481 w.th ammunition, No. 9,436 (·577) 26 Inches 250
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Gun, No. 10,498, C. F. Patent Strikers, 12 by 30 355
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Gun, No. 11,791, C. F. Patent Strikers, 12 by 30 355
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Gun, No. 11,843, C. F. Patent Strikers, 12 Bore 310
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Gun, No. 11,829, C. F. Patent Strikers, 12 by 30 310
1 Double-barrel French Loading Gun, No. 10,520, C. F. Patent Strikers, 12 by 30 220
1 Double-barrel Breech Loading Gun, No. 10,521, C. F. Patent Strikers, 12 by 30 220
Sporting Single Breech Loading Rifles 165
Sporting Snaiders with creasers, powder measure and slings 95
" " Pistol Hand Stock with apparatus 100
" " Scroll Grip 80
Modern Breech-Loaders, Sporting and Military, by Greener, Rs. 4-8; free by Post, Rs. 5.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHI